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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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STAY AT
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VOL. XXVI NO. 282 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

Eminent Indian Leader Dead

Late Maulana Shaukat Ali

His Great Work In First Non-Co-operation Movement

ESSENTIALLY A FIGHTER HE DIED IN HARNESS

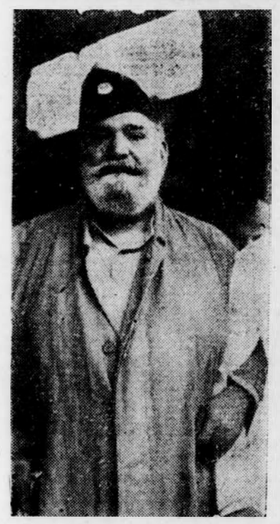
Nation In Mourning For Soldier Of Swaraj

NEW DELHI, November 27.

Maulana Shaukat Ali died at 9-30 a.m. to-day. He was suffering from bronchitis for two or three days.

FUNERAL TO-DAY

It is learnt that the Maulana's body will be taken to Juma Masjid not to-day but to-morrow at 11 a.m. The funeral procession will start at noon.—A. P.



The Late Maulana Shaukat Ali

HIS TOWERING FIGURE

TOGETHER WITH MAULANA MOHAMMED ALI, HE BECAME THE EMBLEM OF THE NEW SPIRIT FOR FREEDOM AMONG THE MUSLIMS OF INDIA AND IN THE GREAT DAYS OF NON-CO-OPERATION 18 YEARS AGO, HIS TOWERING FIGURE BECAME FAMILIAR IN EVERY NOOK AND CORNER OF INDIA.

—PT. JAWAHARLAL.

His name has been so closely associated with the most important events of the political movements in India that we cannot recollect those events without recalling his memory.

—ABUL KALAM AZAD.

CONGRESS LEADERS' TRIBUTES

"A FIGHTER IN NATION'S CAUSE"

AMBALA, Nov. 27.

"I am sorry to hear of the sad demise of Maulana Shaukat Ali. He was a great leader and was one of the fighters in the Nation's cause," declared Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose interviewed by the "Associated Press" regarding the death of Maulana Shaukat Ali.

Dr. Satyapal said "I learnt with deep regret the sad and sudden demise of Maulana Shaukat Ali. He was a great man of this country. India will greatly mourn his loss."

Lala Dunichand M.L.A., said "Maulana Shaukat Ali rendered great service to the freedom of India for a considerable period. India should, therefore, feel grateful to him and cherish his memory."—A. P.

"SERVICE, HIS MOTTO IN LIFE"

Interviewed Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said:

"India has sustained heavy loss by the demise of Maulana Shaukat Ali.

"There may have been considerable differences of opinion as regards the methods for reaching the goal. But his sincerity to work for the promotion of India's political progress cannot be questioned.

"He was always in the forefront of every movement for the good of India. His motto in life was service and he never spared himself in his efforts to serve his motherland to the best of his ability. His demise is decidedly a great loss to the country."

Jawaharlal's Tribute To Shaukat Ali

ALLAHABAD, November 27.

Interviewed by the "United Press" on the death of Maulana Shaukat Ali Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said: "I am deeply grieved to learn the death of Maulana Shaukat Ali. One by one brave old comrades in our fight for freedom pass away and Maulana Shaukat Ali was one of the bravest of these. Together with Maulana Mohammad Ali, he became the emblem of the new spirit for freedom among the Muslims of India and in the great days of non-co-operation 18 years ago, his towering figure became familiar in every nook and corner of India. For these many years I had the privilege of close comradeship with him and subsequent differences of opinion on political or other matters cannot take away that memory or lessen the grief at the passing away of one, who has played a great part in India's struggle. Essentially a fighter, he had died in harness and India must pay homage to his memory".

As soon as the news of the death of Maulana Shaukat Ali reached the city shops were closed and 'hartal' was observed as a mark of respect to the departed.

'Hartal' was declared by both the Congress as well as the Muslim League.—United Press.

Abul Kalam Azad's Tribute

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

"I am deeply shocked by the news," says Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on being informed of the death of Maulana Shaukat Ali at Delhi this morning.

He added: "His death will be mourned not only throughout India, but abroad also. His name has been so closely associated with the most important events of the political movements in India that we cannot recollect those events without recalling his memory. His services and sacrifices which he rendered during the 1919-20 movement shall remain as his everlasting memorial.—A. P.

GREAT LOSS TO MUSLIM LEAGUE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27.

"I am deeply grieved to hear the most distressing news of the

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 1)

FUNERAL THIS MORNING

Central Assembly To Adjourn Business

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27.

The funeral procession of late Maulana Shaukat Ali will start from Kraul Bagh at 10 a.m. on Monday. As soon as the bier reaches Jamma Masjid, prayers will be offered. The burial will take place in front of Jamma Masjid on the eastern side.

It has been agreed by the leaders of parties in the Legislative Assembly that no formal business will be transacted at Monday's meeting of the Assembly. After references to the late Maulana Shaukat Ali in the Assembly, the House will adjourn for the day as a mark of respect to the deceased. It is expected that all members of the Assembly will attend the funeral.—A. P.

CALCUTTA TO OBSERVE HARTAL

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

The Calcutta Moslem League and the Khilafat Committee have decided to observe "Hartal" tomorrow on account of the death of Maulana Shaukat Ali.

A meeting will be held tomorrow at Mohammed Ali Park to condole the death of the Maulana and processions will also be taken out in this connection—A. P.

AMAR NATH ON TOP OF INDIAN CRICKET

Breaks All Previous Records

HINDUS DECLARE AT 560 FOR 7 WICKETS

Rest XI Make 209 For 6: Bhaskar's Brilliant Innings For 88

Hindus (1st Innings) ..... *560 for 7*
Rest XI (1st Innings) ..... *209 for 6*

L. Amar Nath created many new records in Indian Cricket on Sunday, when he carried his bat for a flawless 241, in the second day of play, against the 'Rest' XI in the Pentangular Cricket Tournament, at the Brabourne Stadium.

INDIA'S BRADMAN

THE LAHORE MAN CREATED A NEW RECORD FOR THE HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL SCORE IN THE TRIANGULAR, QUADRANGULAR AND PENTANGULAR SERIES, BY BEATING DR. KANGAS' 233, HOSIE'S 200 SCORED FOR EUROPEANS AGAINST THE HINDUS AND IS THE FIRST INDIAN BATSMAN TO SCORE A 100 BEFORE LUNCH, AN ACHIEVEMENT OF WHICH HE CAN BE JUSTLY PROUD. HIS WAS CHANCELESS BATTING, IN A GRAND INNINGS, IN WHICH HE EXECUTED SEVERAL VARIETIES OF STROKES ALL ROUND THE WICKET AND PROVED WHAT LORD TENNYSON SAID IN HIS AFTER-DINNER SPEECH AT PATIALA, DURING THEIR INDIAN TOUR, THAT AMAR NATH IS, UNDOUBTEDLY, INDIA'S BRADMAN.

AMARNATH INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by our representative after the day's play on Sunday, Amarnath said: "As regards my record-breaking individual score I must say I was lucky to have got it and I will look forward, with great pleasure, to the day when any budding young Indian cricketer will beat my record."

POOR FIELDING.

The Hindu side gave a deplorable display of fielding; Amar Singh missed two easy catches in the slips and, probably, with the exception of Roshan Lal, who replaced Vijay Merchant on the field and who is a live candidate for the Hindus' side for their match against the Muslims, in the final. (I am sure both of them are going to meet for the final honours), all other fieldsmen had everything wanting.'

C. K. Nayudu, the Hindu leader, declared their first innings closed, at the lunch total of 560 for the loss of 7 wickets and set up an uphill task for the 'Rest.'

At the close of play on Sunday evening, the 'Rest' XI had run up a total of 209 runs for the loss of 6 wickets, thanks a great deal to a brilliant innings by Bhaskar for his well-made 88, which is very creditable indeed considering that he was batting against India's Test bowlers.

L. Amarnath

(Detailed Report on page 4).

Emulate Palestine Muslims

Fight For Country's Freedom First, Exhorts Bose

AMBALA, Nov. 27.

Accompanied by Dr. Satyapal, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose arrived here at 10-30 this morning and laid the foundation stone of the Patel Congress Office. The President then motored to the Green Market where he addressed a largely attended meeting.

Addressing the gathering Mr. Bose recalled the Congress struggle for independence stressing that Swaraj was their birthright as it was the birthright of other nations of the world.

The Congress demanded lightening of the burden of the Kisans and the demand of the Congress was the demand of the nation. When Muslims of Palestine and Egypt were fighting for their country's freedom, what was there to prevent their Indian brethren from, joining the Congress ranks and participating in the country's struggle for freedom.

Referring to Federation, he reiterated the view that the Congress would never accept the scheme. He specially appealed to the students to join the Congress and use swadeshi goods.

Afterwards, Mr. Bose and party motored to Qurali, a village nearby to address the District Political Conference.—A. P.

NO CASTES IN NEW INDIA

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

"I am a firm believer in the abolition of Caste and I have been doing propaganda in my own way in this behalf. The birth of New India presupposes a new society based on principles of equality, and justice."

Thus declares Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, in the course of a message to the Jat Pat Torak (Caste Abolition) Mandal Conference in Session at present at Lahore.—United Press.

Obeidullah Will Return From Exile

Ban On Entry Into India Removed After 30 Years

KARACHI, Nov. 27.

The "United Press" learns that the Government of India have removed the ban on the entry into India of Moulana Obeidullah, who was exiled from Sind for political reasons 30 years ago, and the Sind Government has accordingly informed the Moulana who is in Hedjaz at present.

In a communication to Moulana Mohammad Sadiq, President of the Sind Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Moulana Obeidullah informs that he has applied for a passport which he hopes to get by the end of this month, enabling him to return to his motherland early in December.—United Press.

POPE CONDUCTS USUAL AUDIENCES

VATICAN CITY, November 27.

Contrary to medical advice the Pope conducted the usual audiences today and finally delivered a ten minute address to 400 Hungarian pilgrims.

His Holiness seemed none the worse for it.—Reuter.

Fighting Begins After Fortnight's Lull

CHUNGKING, Nov. 27.

After a fortnight's lull on the Yangtse river front, fighting has again started on the Northern part of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

The Japanese forces are attempting to cross the Sintsiang river and attack Sintsiang station.

On the Southern Section, of the Canton-Hankow Railway, Crack Cantonese divisions, moving Southward along the Railway from Yingteh, are reported to have already passed Pachiangkou and are now advancing towards Tsunghua and Hushien Northeast of Canton.

As the result of the present Japanese operations along the Canton-Kowloon Railway, Chinese troops are withdrawing from the Railway zone.—Reuter.

Viceroy Turns Down Congress Premiers' Appeal

INCOME-TAX BILL ISSUE

Permission To Move Amendments Refused

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27.

The "United Press" learns that Mr. B. Das, Mr. Anantasayanam Ayangar and Mr. K. Santhanam, members of the Central Legislative Assembly, who had tabled amendments to Clauses 4 and 5 of the Income-tax Bill relating to taxation of incomes of Indian residents carrying business in foreign countries, have been informed that the Governor-General has refused sanction to enable their amendments to be moved.

This follows the refusal of the Governor-General to allow amendments for deletion of the Clause 53 relating to double income-tax relief.—United Press.

PREMIERS' FUTILE APPEAL

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27.

The "United Press" lobby correspondent definitely learns that the Governor-General has refused consent to the moving of amendments to the Income-tax Bill with a view to deleting the Clause 53 of the Bill relating to double taxation relief.

It is understood that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the Congress Party leader, Mr. T. Avinashilingam Chettiar, and Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee, who had asked for permission required under section 108 (G) of the Government of India Act, have been informed that such sanction would not be given.

The Congress Premiers, it may be recalled, had telegraphed to the Governor-General requesting such sanction.—United Press.

TO COMBAT ANTI-SEMITISM

Influential Committee Formed In New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

An influential committee of men and women has been formed to combat anti-Semitism.

The Committee includes Minister Ickes, Governor Lehman, ex-Governor Al Smith, Publisher Fe Gannett, prominent Republican Frank Knox Labour Leaders William Green and J. L. Lewis.—Reuter.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM GANDHIJI

Miss Padmaja Naidu Studying Situation In Hyderabad

MADRAS, Nov. 27.

The Secunderabad Correspondent of the "Hindu" reliably understands that Miss Padmaja Naidu, daughter of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has been asked by Mahatma Gandhi to study the situation in Hyderabad and give him first hand report of conditions after consulting all sections of public opinion and the Government.

She has already had talks with Mr. B. Ramkrishna Rao, Mr. M. Narasingrao, Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung, Mr. Mir Ali Akbar Ali Khan, Mr. Abdulla Pash and Mr. Hasnuddin.

She had interview with Sir Akbar Hydari on Thursday and will be meeting him again with a view to ascertain the reasons that led to the government to impose a ban on the State Congress.—United Press.

RAJKOT DEWAN FOR BOMBAY

Will See Sardar?

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Nov. 27.

It is understood Dewan Cadell started to-day for Bombay and it is surmised in political circles here that he will see Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

He will return on the 30th.

BHAVNAGAR DEWAN TO SEE SARDAR

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 27.

The Dewan of Bhavnagar starts to-day 'en route,' Devgad Bariya, to Bombay to see Sardar Patel.

The scheme of responsible Government for Rajkot was sent to Sardar Patel by special aeroplane yesterday through his private secretary.

(SEE PAGE 8)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Surgeon. Apply stating qualifications, previous experience and terms, to Trustees, Seva—Ashram, Broach. (9981)

Wanted qualified Nurses. Apply stating qualifications, experience and terms, to Trustees, Seva—Ashram, Broach. (9981 A)

Wanted L.C.P.S., Lady Medical Officer for the G. R. Lakhpati Maternity Home, Surat, on Rs. 60-5-2-100 per month with free Quarters. Only private consultation practice allowed. Apply with full particulars before 10-12-38 to the Chief Officer, Municipal Office, Surat. (9975)

Wanted a B.P.N.A. experienced Nurse for the G. R. Lakhpati Maternity Home, Surat, on Rs. 40-1-50 per month with free Quarters. Apply with full particulars before 10-12-38 to the Chief Officer, Municipal Office, Surat. (9976)

Wanted Second Class Licensed Wiremen. Apply Box No. 11085, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—An experienced Refrigerator mechanic with good knowledge of radio repairs for Iraq. Apply stating experience and salary expected to Post Box 118, Bombay. (9980)

Wanted Candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Post. British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (11069)

Wanted representative to sell silk commodities. Pay 150. Particulars free. Bilbo Silk Mills Co., Ludhiana. (10946)

Wanted a Sanskrit Teacher,—a qualified Shastree or an M.A. with Sanskrit—for Modasa High School. Apply sharp with testimonials, pay, age, etc., to the President, Modasa Education Society, Modasa (Dist. Ahmedabad). (9966).

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Sexus Paste, best and cheapest Contraceptive. Gelotube, best and cheapest Venereal Preventive. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (10710)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Forgery Detection Bureau: 29 Hamam St., Bombay, Director Parmeshwar Dayal, M.A., Handwriting Expert. (11068)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 28th November, 1938 at 10-45 a. m. (S. T.)

M. I. ROWJEE.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 26th November 1938.
(9977)

THE TATA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the holders of Debentures of the abovenamed Company constituted by the Trust Deed, dated the 22nd December, 1922, (as subsequently modified) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at "Bombay House," Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 12th day of December, 1938, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) for the purpose of appointing a new Trustee of the Trust Deed in place of the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt., O.B.E. deceased.

By Order of the Board of Directors Tata Sons Ltd., Managing Agents,

S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
Bombay, 25th November, 1938.
9974.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the last will and testament of TRIKAMDAS RUNCHHORDAS of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, a managing clerk in the employ of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors, and residing at Bhuleshwar outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1) Bai REVABAI, widow of Trikamdas Runchhordas; (2) RAMANLAL TRIKAMDAS and (3) SHANTILAL TRIKAMDAS all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants being the widow and sons respectively of the abovenamed deceased Trikamdas Runchhordas, the last two carrying on business in Bombay and all residing respectively at Bhuleshwar, Girgaum and Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 8th day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty eight and in the second year of our Reign

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 8th day of November, 1938.
Messrs. KHATKHATAY & Co.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
(9971)

Public Notices

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CERTIFICATES for fifty shares Nos. 49715-24, 63966-75, 522501-05, 26888-90, 229552-71 197846, 282806 of the above Company standing in the name of Mr. Kewalram Asudamal Bhavnani are LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the said shares should be notified to the Office of the Company, "Sudama House," Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, within eight days hereof, otherwise duplicate certificates will be issued to the abovenamed.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28-11-38.
9972.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC LETTER ADDRESSED TO "OLD BOYS" OF THE GUJARAT COLLEGE, AHMEDABAD.

Dear Sir,

It has been decided by the past and present students of the Gujarat College to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the College on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th December during this term.

Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan of the Universities of Oxford and Calcutta and Ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University has kindly consented to be the Chief Guest.

You as an 'Old Boy' of the College are requested to send your name and present address along with the subscription to the undersigned on or before the 30th November. The minimum subscription for the Old Boys and their guests is kept as Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 5 respectively per head.

The detailed programme on the occasion will be as follows:—

12th December, 1938.
Morning,
(1) Art Exhibition.
Noon,
(2) Chief Guest's Speech.
Evening,
(3) Ladies' Programme.

13th December, 1938.
Morning,
(1) Tournaments.
Noon,
(2) Sports.
Evening,
(3) Entertainment Programme

14th December, 1938.
Morning
(1) Elocution, Musical, Fancy-dressing, Acting Competition, Essay and Poetry Competitions.
Noon,
(2) Prize Distribution, etc.
Evening,
(3) Present Boys' Drama.

15th December, 1938.
Morning
(1) Old Boys' Gathering.
Noon,
(2) Chief Guest's Concluding Speech. Thanksgiving and garlanding.
Evening,
(3) Dinner.

Exact timings will be announced hereafter.

(The above programme is subject to alterations).

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Principal &
President,
Executive Committee
Diamond Jubilee Celebrations.
Gujarat College,
Ahmedabad, 22nd Nov. 38.

N. B.—Those who have not received the abovementioned letters in the absence of their present addresses, are requested to take this letter as addressed to every Old Boy.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Principal.
Gujarat College,
Ahmedabad, 25th Nov. 1938.
9978.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

OFFICERS' COOKS

VACANCIES exist in the Royal Indian Navy for a limited number of Officers' Cooks. Applicants must be literate, be able to read and understand simple recipes in English, produce evidence of previous experience in the European style of cooking, and certificates of character and ability.

Accepted recruits will be entered as Leading Cooks on a pay of Rs. 30-1-36 with free clothing and rations. Thereafter promotion by selection rising to maximum of Rs. 85 per mensem. Pensions are granted after 18 years' service. Age 22-24 years. First period of engagement will be for three years with option to re-engage if considered suitable.

Applicants should apply in person on or before the 5th December, 1938, to Commanding Officer, H.M.I.S. "DALHOUSIE", H.M.I.N. Dockyard.

C. J. NICOLL,
Captain.
Navy Office,
Bombay, 21st November, 1938.
9937

LAST DAY TO-DAY!
For
"BROADWAY VANITIES"
YOUR LAST CHANCE
COMMENCING TO-MORROW
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME
"MARCUS FOLLIES OF 1938"
Plans Open at
THE EXCELSIOR
TWO SHOWS DAILY
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE
MARCUS SHOW
MARCUS SHOW
MARCUS SHOW
(By arrangement with WESTERN INDIA THEATRES, LTD.)
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED!

After You have Experienced
The THRILLS of CRICKET
To-day, for a
BIGGER THRILL
Witness BHAVNANI'S
MUSIC-THRILL-HIT
'DOUBLE CROSS'
Featuring:
BIMLA KUMARI
(Screen's Sweet-Heart).
Hear the Sweet Songs by
GOHAR
(of Bikaner)
BASHIR KAWAL
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
SUPER
CINEMA
NEW CHARNI RD.

Acclaimed as
The Best Musical!
New Theatres' Marvellous Musical Romance of
"THE STREET SINGER"
Starring:—
KANAN & SAIGAL
with Jagdeesh, Kapur
THE MINERVA
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30.
Sat., Sun: 2-30 p.m. Matinee

A GREAT SOUL-STORY
—with the Drama of a Thousand Homes;
—with the Power of a Million Souls!
My Son
प्रभात चित्र
PRABHAT
PRABHAT'S
PRESENT-DAY problem PICTURE
Directed by: K. NARAYEN KALE
See It NOW
AT THE
CENTRAL
DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 P.M.

PROHIBITION IN BIHAR

Scheme Has Successful Start In Saran

The following Press Note has been issued by the Information Officer, Government of Bihar:—

It is now possible to review the progress made in the prohibition scheme in the district of Saran for the period from April to September, 1938, as reported by the District Officer of Saran.

The scheme was inaugurated in the Saran district on the 1st April, 1938.

For about a month in the beginning there was some illicit tapping of toddy trees, but this movement was rapidly brought under control by the arrest of offenders and imposition of deterrent sentences. The assistance of the Congress organisation was most valuable in creating a healthy public opinion against the commission of such crime. Up to the end of September 130 cases for illicit tapping were sent up, of which 124 were detected during the months of April and May. It will be seen, therefore, that conditions were rapidly brought under control.

The problem of providing alternative occupation for tapping communities has been one of difficulty. It is estimated that something like 5,000 persons were engaged in the work of tapping before the introduction of prohibition, but the majority of these knew no other profession and naturally found it difficult to accustom themselves to the changed circumstances.

The absence of drunkenness in villages is appreciated by all. Employers and upper classes have noticed with satisfaction the absence of sporadic drinking amongst their employees and servants. Women in villages are everywhere delighted with the new conditions. In such a short period it may be difficult to assess accurately any definite economic improvement of any village family budget but money is now generally more available for food and clothes for children. In village Barauli a reformed drunkard had saved up sufficient money to enable him to start building a proper house which he lacked before. The economic effect of the scheme may be expected to become more pronounced with the passage of time, as enquiries have revealed greater enthusiasm for the scheme after six months than existed earlier.

There is not any great amount of smuggling of liquor or toddy into the district.

The total number of cases under the Excise laws during the period were 444, a figure not unexpected at the start of the campaign. But with the imposition of deterrent sentences and direction of prohibition authorities' energies towards the prosecution of the worst offenders, it is hoped that better results will be achieved with fewer number of cases. The sentences that have been imposed have varied from Re. 1 to rigorous imprisonment for 6 months plus a fine of Rs. 200.

An Excise Prohibition Motor van fitted with a loud speaker and gramophone has been placed at the disposal of the Collector for propaganda work in the cause of prohibition. The vehicle is used by the Congress workers who supply the lecturers and make out the tour programmes for this work. They have done some very good work in this connection but unfortunately their labour had to be curtailed due to floods in the monsoon which rendered the roads of this district impassable.

In short, the scheme has had a very successful start and it is expected that in another period of 6 months one will see more substantial results in the shape of economic betterment than the first period has been able to show.

Monthly Bulletin Of Tea Statistics

The Secretary, Indian Tea Association, Royal Exchange, Calcutta, writes:—

At a time when there is a general tendency both in this country and in others to attempt to regulate the production and marketing of agricultural commodities either by legislation or by private agreement amongst producers it is thought that you will be interested in a publication which from month to month give the details of one of the most successful of such experiments—the International Tea Control scheme.

2. The International Tea Committee which is set up under the International Tea Agreement as the controlling and directing body publish a monthly Bulletin of tea statistics which gives the most important statistics concerning the export of tea from producing countries, stocks in the main centres of distribution, auction prices, and consumption of tea in different countries of the world over a long period of years. If furnishes the most comprehensive guide to the progress of the tea regulation scheme and to the fortunes of the tea industry which is one of the India's most important fields of capital investment and one of the largest employers of organised labour. It is essential for any person who wishes to have the necessary information at his disposal to enable him to reach an informed view of the future of this most important Indian plantation product.

Copies of the Bulletin can be obtained through this office from the International Tea Committee at a rate of Rs. 6-8 in addition to the necessary postal charges for delivery in India and orders may be placed now for the year 1939.

"EXCLUDED AREAS"

Plea For Their Abolition

The following are extracts from the speech of Mr. L. M. Shrikant (Panch Mahals East) on his resolution in the Bombay Legislative Assembly:—

Recommending to Government "to move the Secretary of State for India through the Government of India to take early and necessary steps to abolish the division of India into Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas and the rest of the country with a view to encourage the growth of uniform democratic institutions."

The resolution is a simple one: it has two parts. Firstly, it says about the Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas—the abolition of the principle of dividing India into these two or rather three categories. Secondly, the resolution seeks to encourage the growth of democratic institutions which are thought unsuitable for these areas. The third point in the resolution—only an indirect hint is given—is as to who is to be the authority and the judge to change or alter the Partially Excluded Area into an Excluded Area and the Excluded Area into a Partially Excluded Area. Who is to be the final authority? To my mind, Sir, the resolution is very important as it affects the vital interests of the country because it involves the welfare and the well-being of the population of this country. The aboriginal tribes of India have a population, according to the latest calculation of 25 million people, which is really more than double the population either of Australia, New Zealand and or South Africa. Therefore, the resolution is very important; it affects the vital interests of the country. Out of this population of 25 millions, nearly 15 million people have been, by an irony of fate, excluded from the purview of the reforms which we now call the Provincial Autonomy and the area that is comprised is not less than about 2 lakhs of square miles.

Sections 91 and 92 of the Government of India Act which govern these areas are extremely bad. Not only are they bad in their effect but they are also bad in their conception.

Sir, As I said I will confine myself to the Province of Bombay. I hold that the policy that governs these aboriginal tribes, about 13 or 15 million people, whichever you like, is the same that was adopted in demarking some of these tracts in the Province of Bombay as partially excluded and excluded areas. Therefore, I want to point out that this policy is not only inconsistent but behind this policy of protection—protection of minorities, protection of wild tribes—I find not only the suspicion but very good and solid grounds that this is a policy of divide and rule.

Bombay Government's Opposition

The opinon of the Provincial Government of Bombay was absolutely against any partially excluded areas except the Mewasi estates which was a scheduled district and there was not a single area which was recommended by the Province of Bombay excepting the Mewasi Estate which was governed by the Scheduled District Act.

The Bombay Government refused to suggest any area except the Mewasi Estates and what do we find to-day. There are really four districts where there are partially excluded areas and the population of these partially excluded areas amounts to something like 5 lakhs out of 13 lakhs of aboriginal tribes. Therefore, I say the resolution is very important. Mr. Symington says the Bhils will not get anything, the aboriginal tribes will stand to lose if they are absolutely ruled out of the purview of the constitution of this Act. Here is the view of Mr. Symington. He was the Backward Officer. He says:

"On the whole, I do not consider that the interests of the people concerned themselves will be furthered by the action urged. Indeed, as stated above, it might result in a tendency to leave the responsibility for progress on the Governor's shoulders as his special responsibility, and the Governor is likely for many reasons to be reluctant to exercise his individual powers except on special occasions. This, I think would be real danger."

Then he says:

"There is no reason to think that the Legislative Council and Ministers have been less sympathetic towards the aboriginals than the old bureaucracy."

Congress The Best Friend

And as an instance in point I may quote the sympathy that was shown by the bureaucracy. I shall give an instance from the records. In 1918 the Government promised that the surplus revenue from these estates would be spent for the benefit of the estates. More than 17 (now 20) years have elapsed since this promise was made. Nothing material is done for the benefit of the estates. I am glad to say that to-day there is a prohibition in that area. To-day the Congress Government does not think about partially excluded areas separately and they have declared that the liquor shops in that area will be closed.

Now I come to democracy and democratic insitutions. Before the advent of provincial autonomy, the bureaucracy have had their day, and they have failed to emancipate these backward people. Therefore, it cannot be argued that the emancipation of these people lies in the special protection extended to them through special officers taking their orders from White Hall. I hope all will agree with me in that. What is the ideal so far as Bombay is concerned? I hope every one is convinced that the Bhils are coming into their own. They know how to exercise their votes, and it is the Congress that has given them that power to vote. It is the pride of the Congress that they have introduced in the legislation relating to district local boards a provision giving these Bhils representation by reservation of seats in proportion to their population. The Congress did it, because we know that it is only by bringing these people into contact with the other civilised people that culture and civilization can be spread among them.

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FEVER WARNING

The big mistake fever patients make is to over-tax their weakened digestive organs with heavy foods the moment their appetites return.

The weakened nerve and muscle tissues, undermined by fever poisons, can only be re-built by a food which is easily digested and which gives you maximum nourishment.

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CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	0 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrival at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13.50
Delhi Express	6 0	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon)	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Sunday, Monday and Friday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 11 a.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday and Friday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC ANNUAL GATHERING

"Our Radios Talkies and gramophone companies of recent years have been endeavouring to modernise our music, which I am glad to say, has met with great popularity. But I would like to take this opportunity to appeal to them to help in the research of our ancient and original music and then endeavour also to spread the purer form of it in all its various phases."

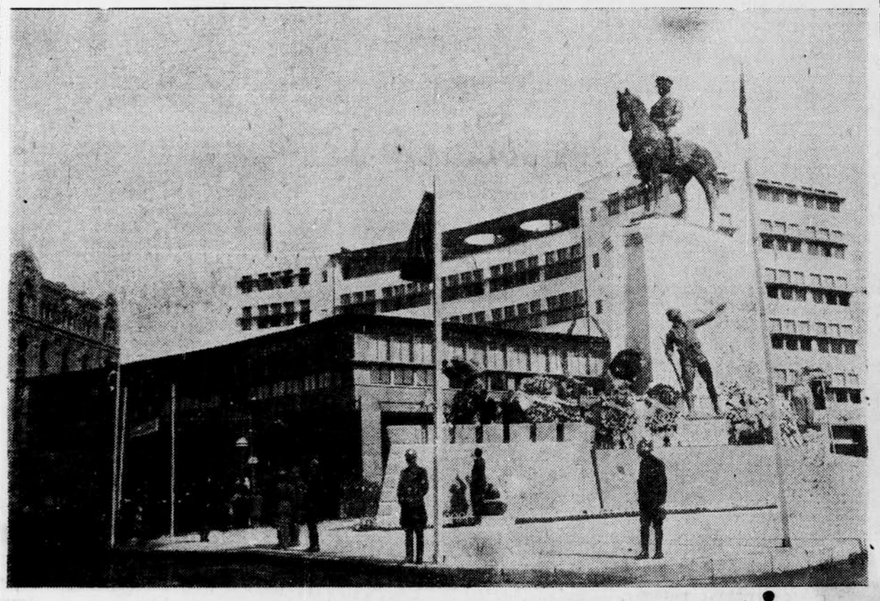
So said H. H. the Maharaja of Porbunder presiding over the annual gathering and prize distribution of the School of Indian Music on Saturday evening at the C. J Hall, Bombay.

The pleasant function began with a prayer by the students of the school, after which Dr. P. V. Gharpure, Hon. Secretary of the School welcomed the guest of the evening in a short speech on behalf of the School. The students of the School then gave some songs and dances; there played also the Indian Orchestra according to the Orthodox style and another—a modern composition of Prof. Deodhar, in which though the rules of the Ragas were not followed, rhythm and sentiment played an important part. Miss Sheela Pandit's rendering of "Ginata Rhe Tare" and Kumar Gancharva's 'Kaise Bharu Pani' were well appreciated. The Kandian Dance by Miss Leela Lokur and Ratikanta Afya, the Vasant dance by the young Miss Madhurika as well as the one by Miss Meenakshi also drew applause from a full house.

The prizes for which Messrs. Kamat and Khandwala had contributed, were given away by H. H the Maharaja of Porbunder.

Seth P. D. Nanjee proposed a vote of thanks to the chair and the function terminated with "Vande Mataram" by the students of the School of Indian Music.

The Turkish Minister of the Interior, Sukru Koya, addressing at the monument of Victory at Ankara on Oct. 29 in connection with the Republican Day celebrations.



The statue of Victory at Ankara.

Science and Industry

LADIES ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

The Secretary, A.I.W.C. Swadeshi Exhibition Arts and Crafts Section, writes:—

A special Arts and Crafts competition for women will be attached to the Swadeshi Exhibition in Delhi held under the auspices of the 13th Annual Session of the All-India Women's Conference.

Exhibits may be sent by individuals or women's schools and colleges or other women's institutions to reach the above address not later than December 15th. Every exhibit should be properly labelled with the name and address (Province) of the exhibitor. The exhibits should be sent freight paid and will be returned after the exhibition closes, free of freight.

There will be different sections of arts and crafts for each of which two prizes, first and second will be given for the first best two exhibits of individual exhibitors and two prizes, first and second, to the first best two exhibits from institutions. The decision of the Committee of judges for the award of prizes will be final. The sections will be as follows:—

FINE ARTS

(1) Water colour painting.
(2) Oil painting.
(3) Wood cuts.
(4) Sculpture.

No copy or reproduction of another artist's work will be eligible.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

(1) Spinning.
(2) Weaving.
(3) Embroidery.
(4) Tailoring.
(5) Leather work.
(6) Metal work.
(7) Pottery.
(8) Basket work.
(9) Knitting.
(10) Toys and dolls.
(11) Indian designs or models for Interior decoration.

Persons or institutions desiring to send exhibits should ask the secretary for Railway concession forms and get the same duly filled by the Station Master while forwarding the exhibits, without which it will not be possible to return the goods free of freight. Those exhibitors who fail to send the forms duly filled will have to pay freight for the return of their exhibits.

Those exhibitors who do not wish their exhibits to be returned may inform the Secretary, in which case they will be incorporated in the exhibition of the permanent Swadeshi Museum to be started in Delhi shortly.

WASTE OF MOLASSES IN INDIA

Noon Contrasts Conditions In Canada

Following are excerpts from Sir Firozkhan Noon's diary of his recent Canadian tour:—

The yield of wheat in Canada may vary between 5 to 40 bushels per acre (a bushel is equal to 30 seers of India). The Federal Government guarantee to the formers a price of 80 cents (Rs. 2-8-0) per bushel of 30 seers. But this price is paid at the seaports or at Fort William, a port on Lake Superior—the biggest lake in the world. Near about where I was riding a farmer would get 63 cents to the bushel; 17 cents would be deducted from the 80 cents to cover the railway freight from Calgary to Fort William.

THE CONTRAST

The Canadian farmer imports large quantities of molasses from the West Indies and mixes it with dry Alfalfa or other dry fodder, and feeds his cattle in it. As it was there was not sufficient quantity available in the West Indies. We in India waste thousands of maunds of molasses. Only if our farmers realise what fattening material lies at their door, and could be had for the asking! Wheat or oat or barley chaff, i.e. Bhusa of all kinds, or other dry fodder would mix beautifully. Sugar factory owners in India have often to pay people for the removal of the molasses from their premises. What waste!

When we were leaving Mr. Roenisch placed four Hungarians in the Brigadier's car. They were shot that day. They call them Hungarians, but they were not men but patridges.

On the return journey we passed through Midnapore. Strange to find India in Canada.

In the northern parts of the Province of Alberta there is a scheme under which a Government officer would go to a farmer and offer him a young pedigree bull in return for an old bullock. Government would sell this old bullock and, after adding a little money to a price realized, they would buy another young pedigree bull from another farmer, and thus continue the exchanges and improve the breed of the cattle.

COTTON AND SUGAR-CANE CROPS IN BOMBAY

Facts And Figures Collected In Inquiry

It will be remembered that the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research jointly financed an enquiry into the cost of production of sugarcane and cotton and the other important crops which occur in the systems of agriculture of which sugarcane and cotton are a part. The reports of this enquiry are being published in the series of nine volumes all of which are now in the press. Volume I, which dealt with the Punjab, has already appeared Volume II, which deals with the Bombay Presidency, has just been issued.

In order that the readers of any volume may be thoroughly acquainted with the aims and methods of the enquiry, the first section, being "Some General Comments on the Aims, Methods and Results of the Enquiry" is common to all the reports and is, of course, the first part of the Bombay Volume. Then follows an account of the geographical distribution of the enquiry, the districts selected being Surat, East Khandesh and Dharwar (these three mainly for cotton) and Poona, mainly for sugarcane. The enquiry dealt with the years 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36. In 1934-35 cotton in Surat suffered very severely from frost and in Dharwar in 1935-36 bad weather conditions there also reduced the cotton yields but otherwise throughout the three districts the years of the enquiry could not be called specially unfavourable.

The general effect of the whole report is to give a conspicuous of the way in which farming costs are distributed between the various items that affect the cultivator and also to show how the level and the distribution of these costs vary from district to district and crop to crop. The actual figures arrived at for cost per acre and per maund are based on numerical data which are given in great detail in the appendices. The facts and figures stated village by village and holding by holding in what is called Village Crop Ledgers, which constitute the last part of the Report, should be a mine of information for all workers in agricultural economics.

INDIA ENTERS WORLD ACTIVITY

Romain Rolland On Help To China And Spain

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 27.

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee has received the following message from M. Romain Rolland:—

"I send affectionate greetings to my friends of India. I am glad that India has emerged from her age-long sleep to re-enter world activity by her generous aid to Republican Spain and to China. Her intervention on the side of justice and liberty may well have a tremendous influence towards the establishment of a better society among the people of the world.

"India will be able to contribute all the wisdom that she has stored up through centuries of mediation, her spirit of world brotherhood and courageous peace. May she begin by strengthening her links with China, that wise and peace-loving people, so savagely assailed! And may they together organise in Asia—and by their example, throughout the world—the reign of social justice and peace."
—United Press.

THE "JEWEL" OF ALL REPUTED OILS IS

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SCENTED HAIR OIL

Jewel of India

Calcutta.

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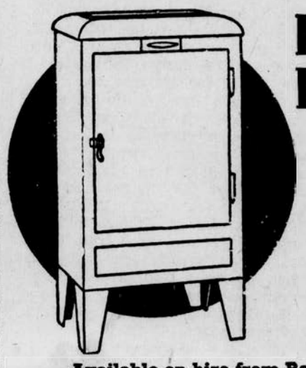
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. A few soothing drops in each nostril quickly relieve congestion and open clogged nasal passages. Soon you breathe easily again.

MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START



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DEAFKILLER

THE ONLY CURE FOR DEAFNESS

Hindus Set Big Task For The Rest

Declare First Innings For 560 For 7 Wkts.

AMARNATH ESTABLISHES NEW RECORD

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Exactly at 10-30 a. m. the first ball was bowled to L. P. Jai, who with Amarnath resumed the Hindus' first innings on Sunday morning. The Lahore batsman was garlanded by some of his admirers as he stepped out of the pavilion. Jai took a single off Pereira, who opened the attack from the Club House end, and Amarnath came opposite the Ceylon bowler. The Punjab player opened his account, on Sunday, with a four, driving Pereira straight to the pavilion, Hazare was given charge of the attack from the other end.

The 'Rest' skipper took up the bowling from Pereira after the Ceylon bowler had sent down only 2 overs.

JAI 50

Jai, with 2 runs off D'Mello, reached his individual 50, which had occupied him for 72 minutes and included 4 hits to the boundary. Jai sent up 360 with a 2 off the 'Rest' Captain, who allowed 9 runs in his first over. Scoring 18 runs in as many minutes. Jai entered his sixties.

AMARNATH 150

Playing Hazare on the leg side for 2 runs, Amarnath reached his 150, for which he had now batted for 235 minutes, his principal strokes being 16 fours.

At 374 Harris replaced Hazare from the North end and Amarnath pulled the Kirkee bowler to the rails and then taking a single off D'Mello got his 160. With 1 run off D'Mello Jai got into his seventies

400 UP

Four hundred of the innings was signalled after play had been in progress for 353 minutes, with a four from Amarnath's bat off D'Mello. This gave Amarnath his 170.

At 406, Hazare returned to attack from his original end. With a four and a single off the 'Rest' Captain Amarnath reached his 180, while Jai, pulling the same bowler to the boundary got past his 80. This, incidentally sent up 420

Having yielded 13 runs in his last over, D'Mello made way for Shaw to bowl from the Club House end.

Sending Hazare for a 2 on leg Amarnath crossed his 190, while the total was increased to 440.

At 450 Bhaskar relieved Shaw.

JAI REACHES CENTURY

With a single off Bhaskar Jai reached his 100, which included 7 hits to the rails. Jai occupied the crease for 139 minutes for his century.

D'Avoine was given the bowling for the first time in the match when the Hindus' total stood at 454

AMARNATH'S RECORD

AMARNATH CREATED A NEW RECORD FOR THE HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL SCORE IN THE PENTANGULAR TOURNAMENT SERIES, WHEN HE TOOK A FOUR OFF BHASKAR AND GOT PAST HIS INDIVIDUAL 200. THE LAHORE MAN WAS AT THE WICKET FOR 308 MINUTES AND HAD HIT 22 FOURS. THIS IS A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT OF WHICH THE PUNJAB PLAYER CAN BE WELL PROUD. AMARNATH BROKE HOSIE'S HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL RECORD OF EXACTLY 200 SCORED AGAINST THE HINDUS. BY DOING THIS AMARNATH PROVED WHAT LORD TENNYSON SAID IN HIS AFTER-DINNER SPEECH AT PATIALA, DURING THEIR INDIAN TOUR, THAT AMARNATH IS, UNDOUBTEDLY, INDIA'S BRADMAN

JAI BOWLED

At 471, when Jai had 103 to his credit, D'Avoine was responsible for sending him back to the Club House, dislodging his middle stump. Jai batted for 154 minutes for his 103, which included 7 fours and contributed 197 runs in his pertnership with Amarnath, (471-5-103).

Amarsing joined Amarnath. The latter was still going strong and a boundary stroke off D'Avoine gave him his 220.

At 490 Pereira returned to attack in place of Bhaskar, while Harris was put on vice D'Avoine.

2 runs later Harris claimed Amarsing's wicket, the Jamnagar man having hit the wicket, (492-6-6).

C. S. Nayudu came in next. 500 of the innings was hoisted when the new-comer stole a single off Pereira. The Hindu innings had now lasted for 428 minutes.

Amarnath lifted a no-ball off Pereira towards the Club House screen, where D'Mello caught the ball and appeared surprised when he saw Amarnath not going back, finding that the Umpire had declared it a no-ball. Amarnath, with 2 on leg off Pereira entered into his two hundred and thirties. C. S. Nayudu sent up 530, when he hit a brilliant boundary stroke off Harris.

Hazare took over the Marine Drive end from Harris.

AMARNATH OUT

About 7 minutes before lunch Hazare at last succeeded in getting Amarnath's wicket, the Lahore batsman being out leg before, with a grand individual score of 241, which included 26 fours, in a stay of 360 minutes, (547-7-241).

R. B. Nimbalkar came in at the fall of Amarnath's wicket.

At lunch the Hindus had run up a big total of 560 for the loss of 7 wickets, C. S. Nayudu and R. B. Nimbalkar being together with 42 and 4 respectively.

HINDUS CLOSE INNINGS

C. K. Nayudu declared the Hindus' first innings closed at the lunch total of 560 for the loss of 7 wickets

Merchant being still unfit, Roshan Lal replaced him on the field.

REST INNINGS

D'Mello sent Cohen and Gonsalves to open the 'Rest' first innings. Bannerjee and Amarsing were incharge of the Hindu attack.

The crowd after lunch interval numbered 25,000.

In his second over Amarsing sent Cohen back to the Club House, the batsman being caught behind the wicket by Hindlekar. (1—1—0).

Bhaskar came in at 1 down. The first decade was sent up after 22 minutes, when Bhaskar took 2 runs off Amarsing.

Bhaskar hit the first four off Amarsing and then taking another single off the same bowler, sent up 20. Gonsalves, who came opposite the Jamnagar bowler, was out leg before wicket, the 'Rest' losing their second man at 20. (20—2—6).

V. Hazare filled the vacancy created by Gonsalves.

At 22, Bannerjee was taken off in favour of Amarnath, who bowled a maiden over to Hazare. 30 went up when Hazare took 2 off Amarnath. With a four off Amarsing Hazare got his 10.

Nayudu made the second change in the Hindu bowling, putting on his brother, C. S. Nayudu in place of Amarnath. 40 was telegraphed when Bhaskar pulled C. S. Nayudu to the boundary.

Eight runs later C. S. Nayudu claimed his first victim, when Hazare was out leg before wicket to his Indore colleague, (48—3—14).

P. A. D'Avoine, who, was sent in next to join Bhaskar, was sent back to the pavilion, being clean bowled by C. S. Nayudu on the very first ball received by D'Avoine, (48—4—0).

Fifty of the innings was hoisted when McCarthy, who joined Bhaskar, took 2 runs off C. S. Nayudu. The 'Rest' had taken 72 minutes for this half century.

C. K. Nayudu now relieved Amarsingh from the North end. McCarthy hit the Hindus' skipper to the Bombay Gymkhana stand for a four and 60 was telegraphed on the score-boards.

Bhasker took 2 runs off C. S. Nayudu to send up 80.

Vinoo Mankad replaced his captain from the Marine Drive end. Bhaskar had now got past his individual 40, while McCarthy had 20 against his name.

100 UP; BHASKAR 50

With a four off 'C. S.' Bhaskar reached his 50, which included 6 hits to the boundary in a stay of 88 minutes at the crease, while 100 of the innings was also telegraphed taking altogether 105 minutes, the second half century coming in 33 minutes.

Amarsing returned to attack at 103, C. S. Nayudu being taken off from the pavilion end.

Bhaskar and McCarthy appeared to be digging in for the day and were slowly and steadily raising the 'Rest' total. The former had already entered his sixties, while the latter was nearing his 30.

At 129, 'C. K.' made an effective change in the bowling, when he put on his brother, C. S. Nayudu, to bowl in place of Vinoo. The Indore bowler clean bowled McCarthy for 37, scored in exactly 60 minutes, while in partnership with Bhasker, they had contributed 81 runs to the 'Rest' total of 129 for 5 wickets, (129-5-37).

J. Harris now partnered Bhaskar and at tea were together with 1 and 69 respectively, out of a total of 135 for 5 wickets.

Tea taken, Harris faced C. S. Nayudu and took 2 runs off his first ball, Amarsing was bowling from the pavilion end.

C. S. Nayudu was not lucky to get Harris' wicket, Amarsing dropping him in the slips, despite an easy catch.

150 of the innings was signalled, when Bhaskar steered Amarsing through the slips for a four and then another boundary stroke off the same bowler took Bhaskar past his 80.

AT 84, BHASKAR WAS DROPPED BY AMARSING OFF C. S. NAYUDU, THIS BEING THE BATSMAN'S FIRST 'LIFE', AND SECOND CATCH DROPPED BY THE JAMNAGAR TALL MAN. IT WAS, UNDOUBTEDLY, AN EASY CATCH AND, STRANGE AS IT MAY SEEM, AMARSING FAILED TO HOLD IT.

At 172, 'C. K.' relieved Amarsing from the Club House end. The Hindu captain proved effective and brought Bhaskar's fine innings' of 88 to an end. The outgoing batsman reached the boundary 10 times and was unlucky to miss his century. His was a good effort for the 'Rest' XI, having batted patiently for 153 minutes, (174-6-88).

P. P. Fernandes now got associated with J. Harris. The latter, with a four off 'C. K.', reached his 30, while 190 was sent up simultaneously.

200 UP

200 was telegraphed at 5 minutes past 5 o'clock.

At the close of play on Sunday the 'Rest' XI had collected 209 runs for the loss of 6 wickets, Harris and Fernandes being together with 42 and 9 respectively.

HINDUS' (1st Innings)

D. D. Hindlekar, b D'Mello ..	1
K. Bose, l.b.w. Harris	21
Vinoo Mankad, b Harris	32
C. K. Nayudu, c Shaw b Harris	16
L. Amarnath, l.b.w. Hazare ..	241
V. M. Merchant, hurt	71
L. P. Jai, b D'Avoine	103
Amarsing, hit wicket, b Harris	6
C. S. Nayudu, batting	42
R. B. Nimbalkar, batting ..	4
Extras	23
Total (for 7 wkts. declared) ..	560

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Harris	42	10	134	4
D'Mello	33	5	76	1
Hazare	34	8	94	1
Periera	24	1	116	0
Gonsalves	5	1	11	0
Bhaskar	10	0	35	0
D'Avoine	5	0	24	1
Shaw	11	4	47	0

FALL OF WICKETS

1 for 5; 2 for 53; 3 for 63; 4 for 77; 5 for 471; 6 for 492 and 7 for 547.

REST XI (1st Innings)

M. Cohen, c Hindlekar, b Amarsing	0
C. Gonsalves l.b.w. Amarsing	6
Bhaskar, b C. K. Nayudu ..	88
V. Hazare l.b.w. C. S. Nayudu	14
P. A. D'Avoine, b C. S. Nayudu	0
McCarthy, b C. S. Nayudu ..	37
J. Harris, Batting	42
P. P. Fernandes, Batting ..	9
Extras	13
Total (for 6 wickets) ..	209

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bannerjee	5	3	6	0
Amarsing	21	5	62	2
Amar Nath	3	1	7	0
C. S. Nayudu	21	2	65	3
C. K. Nayudu	10	1	37	1
Vinoo Mankad	5	0	18	0

FALL OF WICKETS

1 for 1; 2 for 20; 3 for 48; 4 for 48; 5 for 129; 6 for 174.

Amarnath's Bradmanian Effort

RECORDS SMASHED TO SMITHEREENS

(By J. C. Maitra)

The second day's play in the Hindu-Rest match was characterised by several record breaking feats. It was a great day for Amarnath. He followed in the footsteps of the Great Don and smashed several records to smithereens. To start with, he eclipsed the individual scoring record of 200 established by A. L. Hosie at the cost of the Hindus as far back as 1924 in the Quadrangular, by 41 runs. In the same year, Syed Wazir Ali had tried to overhaul it, but fail by 4 runs. Ten years later, his brother, Syed Nazir Ali missed the enviable distinction by the same margin. Amarnath therefore deserves great praise for creating a record which no other batsman in India has done in first class cricket so far

GRAND PARTNERSHIP.

It was indeed a tremendous achievement to stand at the wickets for as many as 360 minutes, and help to raise the total from 68, when the third wicket fell, to 547 when he was unluckily out to l.b.w. In association with Vijay Merchant and L. P. Jai, he added 394 runs for the fifth wicket. To this joint effort, Merchant had contributed 71 before he had to leave the field on account of cramp to his right leg, and Jai 103. Here is another record which has not been registered as yet in this country. The highest so far for any wicket was 209 recorded by H. D. Kanga and J. S. Warden against the Mahomedans, for the third wicket, in 1912. The chief credit for this grand partnership certainly goes to Amarnath. Merchant was really unfortunate in not being able to continue the partnership which had already yielded 197 runs.

RECORD TOTAL.

Then comes the huge total of 560 runs compiled at the expense of 7 wickets only. Such a colossal figure has not been seen in first class cricket of this country upto now. The biggest total registered in the Quadrangular is 482 for 8 wickets. It stands to the credit of the Europeans who piled it up at the cost of the Parsis in 1921. The fact that Amarnath gave nearly half of the total off his own bat shows how much of the credit should go to him. It is a record which will take a lot of beating. It was only day before yesterday I was talking to some of my friends that Indian batsmen have not the patience and even the ambition to score like a Bradman. Immediately they reach the coveted three figures they hit out and throw away their wickets, of course, there have some exceptions. But I have seen very few to make a real effort to attain something which others have not done. I congratulate Amarnath on his splendid achievements.

JAI'S SPLENDID BATTING.

Jai was the third fortunate batsman to score a century this Pentangular Season. He batted in his usual style and grace; still he did not appear to be the same Jai who punished the Australians so severely about three years ago. That vigour and fluency was lacking. Evidently he was somewhat eclipsed by his younger partner. It was indeed a superb feast to watch these two batsmen negotiating their strokes all round the wicket in their characteristic styles. Let us hope we shall have more of it before the Tournament comes to a close.

HEART-BREAKING TASK.

The Rest Captain and his team fought their battle in a plucky and courageous manner. Their bowling stock was small and none too classy. They had almost a heart-breaking task to dislodge three of the best batsmen in the country. Their fielding showed marked improvement yesterday and there was plenty of keenness abroad. Harris bore the brunt of the attack magnificently. His analysis of 42 overs, 10 maidens, 134 runs and 4 wickets tell their own tale. De Mello, Hazare and Pereira also did their bit well against batsmen of the highest calibre. With a little more luck they might have fared better.

BHASKAR'S VALIANT EFFORT.

Despite the prodigious score of their opponents staring before them, the Rest batsmen batted valiantly and managed to score as many as 209 runs for the loss of 6 wickets only. They had a most disappointing start, losing 4 of their best batsmen for an insignificant 48. Amar Singh and C. S. Nayudu did the damage in an equal measure. At this critical juncture Bhaskar and McCarthy came to the rescue of their side. It was a great surprise to see the player who was reserve No. 3 in the list contributing the highest number of runs for his side. In a stay of 153 minutes he scored 88 runs which included 4 hits to the boundary. Bhaskar needs special praise for it as he did it against all-India bowlers of the rank of Amar Singh, Bannerjee, Amarnath and the Nayudu brothers. Every body sympathised with him when he was dismissed by C. K. before he had reached his century. McCarthy batted well too for his 37. The Hindu fielding was rather slack, especially in the afternoon. Amar Singh, Bose, Jai and Bannerjee need to be tightened up a little. The catches which Amar Singh missed stand hardly to his credit.

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP

Pappageno Second Wins

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Manchester November Handicap run at Manchester over a distance of one mile four furlongs resulted:—

PAPPAGENO SECOND	1
DRAGONNADE	2
BATTLE SONG	3

Twentysix Ran.

The race was won by two lengths. Short head separated the second and the third.

Winner trained by Martin Hartigan.

Betting:—100/7, Pappageno Second, 21 Dragonnade, 33/1 Battlesong.

November Handicap runners are identical with probables.—Reuter.

M.C.C. v. ORANGE FREE STATE

BLOEMFONTEIN, Nov. 26.

A three-day match between Orange Free State and M.C.C. commenced here to-day.

Batting first Orange Free State were all out for 128.

Wright five for 81 Wilkinson five for 10

M.C.C. scored 228 for five wickets at close. Yardley 87 not out.

The wicket was in patches on which Wilkinson claimed five wickets for ten runs in six overs, two of which were maidens.

Wright was likewise successful but he was not so accurate. His figures were 11/0/81/5. Yardley played attractive innings.—Reuter

CHOICE OF PROFESSIONS

Dr. Brahmachari's Lecture

"Please have your intelligence tested. Don't have exaggerated notions of yourself. Then a great deal of dissatisfaction now found both in the office and in industry will be averted," observed Dr. Brahmachari, speaking on "The Choice of Professions," at a meeting held on Saturday at the Youth Lodge, T.S., under the auspices of the Youths' Parliament.

Dr. Brahmachari expressed the view that the vast amount of inefficiency found in almost every walk of life in this country, was due to a considerable extent, to the psychological maladjustment between the individual and the profession he had to pursue, having made a wrong choice at the outset.

The Speaker deplored the absences of any machinery in India whereby the Intelligence Quotient of both the children and the adults could be measured so that one could definitely ascertain what job could suit each person best.

Wrong choice, he said, led to mental unhappiness which in turn resulted in inefficiency on the one side and mental stagnation and degeneration on the other.

The mind of the adolescent was highly impressionable, and it was here that the utility of the vocational guidance of the Psychologist would be appreciated. The present system of mass production in Universities and Schools should at once be replaced by vocational guidance tests. The school children would benefit to a great extent thereby.

Mrs. Naidu To Deliver Convocation Address

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

The eighth Convocation of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha will be held in Madras on December, 17.

At the request of Mahatma Gandhi, the Life-President of the Sabha, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has kindly consented to deliver the Convocation address.—A.P.

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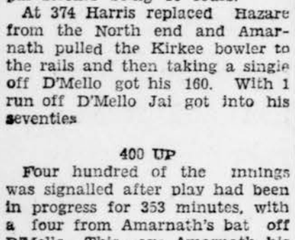

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GOLDEN IN COLOUR
GOLDEN IN QUALITY

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Sud 7, 1995
Muslim: Saval 5, 1367
Parsi: Khordad 24, 1308
Hightide: 3-26; 15-27
Lowtide: 9-49; 21-02
Sunrise: 6h. 53m.
Sunset: 6h. 0m.

Pentangular Cricket Tournament, Brabourne Stadium, 10-30 a.m.

Meeting of the Chamber of Princes and Ministers of Indian States, Taj Mahal Hotel, 3-0 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-40 p.m.

Port Haj Committee, 5 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

"Common Juror's attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column".

MRS. HANSA MEHTA'S LECTURE

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier and Minister of Education, will deliver the sixth of the 12 lectures arranged by the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on "The Indian Women's Way to Freedom" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

The 15th annual meeting of the Commission will be held at the Council Hall, Poona, on Friday, December 16 at 12-15 p.m. H. E. the Governor of Bombay will preside.

STANDING COMMITTEE OF CORPORATION

A special meeting of the Standing Committee will be held to-day (Monday at 2 p.m. (Bombay Time) for the further consideration of the Budget Estimates for the year 1939-40.

DR. B. H. RAJADHYAKSHA, FOR CORPORATION

Dr. B. H. Rajadhyaksha, M.B., B.S. (365, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaon, Bombay) is standing as a candidate for the ensuing elections to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from Ward D, No. 8, Division 1, Khetwadi and Tardeo.

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

The amount collected from Gate Receipts and Entrance fees for the Gossage Charity Tournament amounted to Rs. 347/12, and it has been decided to allocate Rs. 50 to each of the following organisations:—Toc. H. (Shelter Committee) Poor Muslim Boys' Association, Shradhanand Ashram, Scottish Orphanage—Mahim, Widows Home Matunga, European Relief Association, and Foundling Home—Byculla.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HINDU SABHA

The Jt. Honorary Secretary, B. P. Hindu Sabha writes:—

"That with regard to the Bombay Municipal Elections to be held in February 1939, the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha will support and carry on propaganda in favour of Hindu Sabhaites standing from different constituencies in the city." A list of such candidates will be announced in due course.

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"My Son" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Law of the Underworld" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Marcus Show" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 pm.
EROS—"Spawn of the North" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Postman" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Street Singer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
METRO—"Marie Antoniette" Daily at 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Marx Bros" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Industrial India" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Happy Landing" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Three Blind Mice" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Adhikar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Double Cross" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Break the News" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Hartal And Public Meeting To-day

There will be a hartal in Muslim localities to-day on account of Maulana Shaukat Ali's death and public meeting will be held on the Azad Maidan under the auspices of the Muslim League Council to mourn his demise in the evening. A procession will start from the Khilafat House and end at Azad Maidan.

Muslim League Meeting Adjourned

While the annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League was being held, news of the death of Moulana Shaukat Ali was conveyed to it. As a mark of respect for the deceased, after passing a condolence resolution and fixing public condolence meeting at Azad Maidan at 5 p.m. today (Monday) and declaring the Hartal for the day it adjourned.

Donations For Hindu Abalashram, Ahmedabad

(From A Correspondent).
AHMEDABAD, Nov. 27.

A strong provisional committee of leading Hindu gentlemen is formed for starting a Hindu Abala Ashram and the funds are being now collected.

The beginning is made liberally by the following gentlemen:

Rs. 5001, Seth Haridas Acharatlal (Mill Agent).
Rs. 5001, Seth Balabhai Damodardas (Mill Agent).
Rs. 5001, Seth Lallubhai Gordhandas (Mill Agent).
Rs. 5001, Bai Jasud, widow of Seth Himatlal Vadilal.

Other promises have followed and it is hoped that the Hindu public will respond very liberally to this cause.

Flag Salutation Ceremony

(From Our Correspondent).
KALYAN, Nov. 27.

The monthly flag salutation took place this morning in Shiwaji Chowk at the hands of Mr. Kanji Govind Kerson, M.L.A., who joined the Congress party lately. Mr. Patwardhan, President of the City Congress Committee made a speech. Amongst those present was Mr. D. W. Raut, M.L.A., another recent gain to the Congress Party.

DISCOURSE ON ZOROASTRIAN COSMOGENESIS

At the Hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dady Seth House, 3rd Floor, Cowasji Patel St., today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jahangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, will give his fourth discourse on "Cosmogenesis—Heavens their kinds and stages."

MAHIM FAIR

The great Annual Mahim Fair will continue from 6th Dec. to 15th Dec. 1938, both days inclusive.

B E S T Buses will run from Mahomed Ali Road as usual.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Prof. d'Andrade and Mr. Marathe will meet their classes in Modern Philosophy and Radio Communication in Wilson College to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.; Dr. Valavalkar and Mr. Desai will meet their classes in "Citizenship" and Photography in the University, South Wing, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.; Rev. Fr. Duhr, Profs. Phatak and Vyas will meet their classes in German, Marathi Literature and Gujarati Literature in St. Xavier's College, Ruia College and Modern School respectively to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., 7 p.m. and 6-30 p.m.

ISNA ASHRI-BULLETIN-ID NUMBER

The Id Number issued by a local Gujarati weekly "Isna Ashri," which is published by Khoja Shiya Isna Ashri Young Party and is edited by Hassanalli J. Muraj, is a well illustrated and contains a number of noteworthy articles. Mr. Gulamhussein Shivji describes historical facts of the Khoja community while Mr. Rafeek Dina contributes an article on "Politics and our Khoja Youths." Gulsham Mooraj shows that Islam champions the cause of humanity at large. The price of this number is annas four.

Sardar Patel's Visit To Shraddhanand Ashram

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel paid a visit to the Shraddhanand Anath Mahilashram, Matunga conducted by the Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society on Friday. He was received by Mrs. Tarabai Manekal Premchand, Vice-President of the Society and some Members of the Managing Committee. He was shown round the various activities of the institution including the industrial class and the foundling section.

There were 5 female exprisoners sent by Government of Bombay and 25 girls sent by the Children's Aid Society through the Juvenile Courts. The total number of inmates at the Ashram was 188. Sardar Patel was told the circumstances under which all these women and children had sought the shelter of the Ashram.

Sardar Patel was very much impressed with the efficient Management of the Ashram and passed the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:

"I had the pleasure of visiting this institution to-day. Excellent humanitarian work is being done in this Ashram. The Management is also perfect. It deserves support from all quarter. I wish the institution all success. The Management deserves to be congratulated."

Dr. Deshmukh For Delhi

BOMBAY, Nov. 26.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, member of the Central Assembly, who had come to Bombay to consult commercial members of his constituency on the question of amendments to the Income-tax Bill, left for Delhi by to-night's Frontier Mail.—A.P.

Shahu Sevak Society

(From A Correspondent)
POONA, Nov. 26.

A meeting of prominent Maratha leaders from different parts of Bombay Presidency, C. P. and Berar and the States was held on the 20th November 1938, in the Vendekar Hall of the Shivaji Maratha Society with Mr. Dinkarrao Palkar, in the chair.

A resolution to start "The Shahu Sevak Society" with the object of doing public service on the lines of 'The Servants of India Society" was adopted. It was unanimously resolved that "The All India National Maratha League' and "National Maratha Youth League should be started along with the above institution, and the organ "Vijayee Maratha" should be revived by starting a limited company for its publication.

Cholera Again On The Increase

Health conditions in the Bombay Province for week ending 19th November:—

The provincial cholera figures for the week were 257 attacks and 122 deaths against 250-105 in the previous week. These cases were from Sholapur District (76 cases and 33 deaths against 21-9) Nasik (47-15 against 62-14); West Khandesh (42-29 against 48-28); East Khandesh (36-15 against 88-38); Surat (26-19 against 4-4); Bijapur (25-8) against nil); Thana (2-2 against 5-5); Belgaum (2-1 against nil) and Ahmednagar (1-0 against 22-7).

PLAGUE

Thirty-five cases and 15 deaths due to plague were reported during the week against 33-14 in the previous week. These cases were from Dharwar District (17 cases and 5 deaths against 13-3); Belgaum (13-9 against 15-9); Satara (3-1 against 4-2) and Kanara 2-0 against 1-0).

SMALLPOX

Smallpox figures, by districts, for the week are:—Kolaba 48-3; Poona 28-2, Nasik 12-6, Ratnagiri 12-2; Satara 9-1. East Khandesh 4-0 and Kanara 1-0. Total 114 attacks and 14 deaths against 30-1 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Two cases of cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the province during the week against 4-2 in the previous week. Bombay City 1-0 and Ahmedabad town 1-0.

DEATH OF LADY POCHKHANAWALA

Due To Heart Failure

Private information was received in Bombay yesterday that Lady Sakarbai Pochkhanawala, widow of the late Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala expired in London on Saturday night at 10-45 (London Time) as a result of heart failure. This sad news was received by the family of Lady Pochkhanawala at midnight on Saturday in Bombay and came as a veritable shock because no information regarding her illness was given in private letters received on the very day by air mail. It was Lady Sakarbai's ambition to fulfil her husband's desire to give her two sons Nosherwan and Rutton, sound education in banking. During the life of the father both the sons were in London for education but, owing to the demise of Sir Sorabji, they had to return to Bombay. Lady Pochkhanawala in order to carry out her husband's desire left Bombay September last with her sons and her daughter Jaloo. They had settled in London, where the sons were prosecuting their

Lady Pochkhanawalla.

studies. Though Lady Pochkhanawala was a sufferer from diabetes and weak heart, private information received in Bombay on Saturday last by air mail was that she was keeping very good health and the climate of London had done her some good. It was, therefore, a shock to the members of her family to receive the same night the sad news of her sudden death. Her family doctors believe that there must have been a sudden attack of heart.

Lady Sakarbai was born in Bombay in 1892. Her father, the late Mr. Ruttonji Mistry, was the chief accountant in the Central Bank of India. After passing the Matriculation examination the late Sir Sorabji had joined this bank as a clerk, but Mr. Ruttonji his uncle, trained him up as an accountant. Subesequently Sir Sorabji married his uncle's daughter, Sakarbai. Lady Pochkhanawala was always the friend of the poor and needy. She had helped every poor member of her big family. After the death of her husband she had given Rs. 10,000 in memory of her husband to found Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala Welfare Institute for poor Parsi women. The object of the Institute is to give training in industry and arts, to unemployed and poor Parsi girls and women. The Institute was conducted under the personal supervision of Lady Pochkhanawala and today it has 250 members Sometime ago she had given Rs. 25,000 to Hamabad Petit Orphanage for Parsi girls. By her sudden and premature death the Parsi community has lost a charitable and kind hearted woman.

Her Uthamna ceremoney takes place today at 3 p.m. at New Worli at her residence

SUBURBAN STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

Mrs. Hansa Mehta On 'Unity' In Student-World

(From Our Correspondent).
VILE PARLE, Sunday.

The "Satyagraha Chhavani" on Ghodbunder Road at Vile Parle presented a spectacle of activities when the Suburban Students' Conference met last evening under the Presidentship of Prof. Humayan Kabir of Calcutta University.

At the outset the celebrated Poet Harin Chattopadhyayya gave a chorus song.

Mr. R. V. Raman made a short welcome speech.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta speaking in Gujarati exhorted the students to offer a united stand in matters directly concerning them.

Messages from leading educationists and well-wishers were read which included messages from the Hon. Minister B. G. Kher and the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi.

The President Prof. Humayan Kabir then delivered his address.

NEEDS OF THANA TOWN & DISTRICT

Municipal And Board Addresses To Dr. Gilder

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Nov. 27.

The Khan Bahadur D.vecha Town Hall was crowded to overflowing this afternoon when the Thana Municipality and the Thana District Local Board presented addresses to the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, the Minister for Health and Excise, Government of Bombay, on his first official visit to the town. The Minister was garlanded first on behalf of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee.

The Municipal address dealt mainly with their grievance about water supply. The Minister, replying to both the addresses impressed on the local bodies the need of relying more on local help for their local needs. The Minister promised to look into all the grievances mentioned in the addresses.

The Municipality and the District Local Board were "At Home" to the Minister later on.

The Minister accompanied by Mrs. Gilder attended a play in English, relating to temperance, staged under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Association at the St. John the Baptist High School Compound.

BIGGEST AUTOCRATIC STATE

Senapati Bapat To Defy Ban On His Entry Into Hyderabad

"Though the State of Hyderabad has served me with an order prohibiting my entry into its territories, I shall exercise my inherent right as a son of the soil to go anywhere: on the 1st of December I shall defy the ban and offer Satyagraha" declared Senapati Bapat, at a public meeting, under the auspices of the Hyderabad State Congress Defence Committee, held at the Congress House on Friday evening. Professor Gharpure presided.

Senapati Bapat said that the Nizam's Dominions presented a picture of absolutism and autocracy. There was the finger of Governmental interference in all departments of public activity, and the sovereign voice of the people was throttled.

Hyderabad was the biggest and the most powerful State of "princely feudalism" and the disappearance of autocracy there would be the forerunner to the disappearance of autocracy of the lesser ones.

The struggle of the Nizam's subjects had been characterised as a communal struggle, but in reality it was, the struggle of the people themselves against the despotism of the Government.

The States, said the Senapati, were the stronghold of retreating British Imperialism. So long as the great populations of the States were unaroused, to civic and National consciousness, so long would the fight for the achievement of independence be retarded.

Mr. S. K. Patil, said, that the history of British Imperialism in India, was not a repetition, but a contradiction. In the dark days of the Dalhousie regime, State territories were expropriated on the flimsiest of pretexts. Now the policy had changed, and every attempt was made, to strengthen, consolidate and stabilise the rule of the Princes—in both cases the objective was the same, to keep India in perpetual subjection Prof. Gharpure, Kavi Raj and Mr. Raghavendra Rao, also spoke.

INDIA MUST BECOME LIBERTY-MINDED

Prof. Indra On Lessons Of Germany And Italy

Unfurling the tri-colour at the Congress House on Sunday morning, at the monthly Flag Salutation ceremony, Prof. Indra of Delhi, observed that it was essential to accelerate the freedom movement in the country and to achieve the avowed goal, that every Indian should be fired with the earnest desire to get freedom for his or her country.

Referring to the remarkable progress made by Italy and Germany during the last two decades, he said that the peoples of those countries were, in the first instance, liberty-minded, whatever the policies or the methods adopted, by the rulers of those countries might be.

Germany, to-day, commanded international attention and occupied an important position controlling the politics of Europe and the reason was, he remarked that every German was essentially liberty-minded.

Therefore to covet freedom by becoming liberty-minded should be the solemn duty of every patriotic citizen, Prof. Indra added.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master introducing Prof. Indra observed that he was the son of the late illustrious Swami Shradhanand, a great patriot and a leading Arya Samajist. Prof. Indra had, like his father, made great sacrifices for the country. He was a member of the A.I.C.C. for several years.

There was now a likelihood, Mr. Master added, of Prof. Indra settling down in Bombay and starting a Hindi daily here.

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DANCE—DRAMA "DEVAYANI"

Staged By Pupils' Own School

(By D. G. V.)

The Excellence of the Drama "Devayani" presented by the Pupils' Own School of Vile Parle last week at the Capitol Theatre bore testimony to the adequate emphasis laid by the school on the aesthetic aspects of the education of its students.

The medium of the interpretation of the theme was the combination of dance and music occasionally enlivened by delightful dialogues. The dances were, in spite of certain limitations, exquisitely executed by the most of the artists. The folk-dance was a lively item in the group-dances in view of the rural atmosphere created by the cumulative action of its technique, music and costumes.

The music vocal as well as instrumental was simple but sweet and was ably conducted. The costumes and settings were reminiscent of a truly artistic performance and not pageantry.

Miss Sushila Assar, in the leading role of "Devayani" displayed the skill and delicacy of acting demanded by her role and maintained the efficiency of her technique throughout. The modulation of her voice whilst delivering her lines expressive of lamentations along with the simplicity of the costume suitable to the pathetic phase of the character of "Devayani" in the fifth scene would have been an additional feature of her acting.

Miss Vakil's task in the role of Kacha was more difficult. She was fully conscious of the character entrusted to her and acted it admirably though at times she needed more emphasis on the masculine nature of her role.

Mr. Chiman Sheth's entry was marked by the confidence and courage of a true artist. Inspite of the limited scope of the role assigned to him he gave a sufficient proof of his artistic ability. The vigour and vehemence with which he executed his last item were expressive of the wild jubilation that the final stage of his role implied.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1938

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI

The unexpected death of Maulana Shaukat Ali, after a brief illness of two or three days, is a great loss to the public life of India, a loss which, we are sure, will be felt by friends and political opponents alike. We had our differences—serious differences in all conscience—with him; but they do not in any way lessen our recognition of the greatness of the man who to-day is no more. Shaukat Ali had his weakness—who has not?—but he also had qualities which made him almost unique and which compel sincere admiration. All his life has been, without any exaggeration, a continuous response to the call of what he conceived to be public duty In his student days he made a name for himself for devotion to his Alma Mater, the Aligarh College. And it was primarily for the sake of Aligarh that he retired prematurely from Government Service. He was, however, not destined to serve Aligarh long. A higher duty called him during the Balkan wars. Shaukat Ali responded to it wholeheartedly and was eventually interned along with his illustrious brother. His release from internment and his magnificent and historic work during the Non-Co-operation Movement are too green in his countrymen's memory to need mention. During the last years of his life he had left the Congress, but in this case also it was in response to what he, unfortunately wrongly, considered to be his duty His life was dedicated to service.

Dynamic Energy

It is not undeservedly that the "All Brothers" have passed into the history of India as almost a legend. If Mahomed Ali was the brains, Shaukat Ali was the highly efficient arms. Mahomed Ali was the thinker, Shaukat Ali the go-getter. He was a man of dynamic energy and there are very few men in India who can claim a greater record of organisational work than Shaukat Ali. His enthusiasm and capacity for work were the envy of many a younger man and an example to all. But Shaukat Ali was more than a dynamo of energy. He possessed that rare quality, a high and lively sense of disciplined loyalty. It is this quality which explains his relation with the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi during the Non-Co-operation days. And it is, again, this quality which explains his recent relation with the Muslim League and Mr. M. A. Jinnah. He would give himself body and soul to the leader and organisation of his choice.

Deserved Tribute

Above all, he was a patriot and a fighter. Deeply committed to antagonism towards the Congress, he also passionately longed for his country's freedom from foreign domination. On that point there was, for Shaukat Ali, no compromise. Nor, while giving hard blows to the Congress, had he forgotten his old love. For, in all his speeches, however harsh and strong, there was always an undercurrent of a keen desire to return to old times. Paying a tribute to the great part that he has played in India's struggle, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says: "One by one brave old comrades in our fight for freedom pass away and Maulana Shaukat Ali was one of the bravest. Together with Maulana Mahomed Ali, he became the emblem of the new spirit for freedom among the Muslims of India . . . . Essentially a fighter he has died in harness and India must pay homage to his memory." He richly deserved this tribute. Domestic controversies of recent years will die away and, we trust, soon, but Shaukat Ali will live in India's history as a patriot and as a grand crusader in the cause of freedom.

Income-Tax Bill

The progress of the general discussion on the Income-tax Bill, as it has emerged from the Select Committee, shows that the Bill still suffers from several serious defects in spite of the many improvements made in it by the Committee. The Finance Member's reply to the debate on Saturday gives one the impression that he accepted some improvements suggested by other members of the Committee not because he was convinced of their merits but as a compromise in return for certain clauses on which he had set his heart. One such is clause 4 on the taxation of foreign income; and in view of the growing opposition to it from Congress and other members he held out a threat that, if that clause was to be substantially altered, many other clauses too would have to go. He said: "In the circumstances, the question is bound to arise whether from the financial point of view, it is worthwhile going on with the bill at all if Clause Four is mangled. And if the bill is dropped, various things will drop with it—the carry forward of losses, the new basis of assessment for insurance companies, the new appellate tribunal but, above all, the Slab system which, as I have so often pointed out, means relief to five-sixth of the existing taxpayers."

The Finance Member's threats, however, will not save clause 4 from being substantially altered. It makes the present position of Indians earning incomes abroad worse, while it gives an unmerited advantage to non-Indians in the country. Under the present law only that part of the foreign income of the residents of British India is taxed which is actually received in British India. But the new Bill seeks to tax all foreign accrued income even if it is not remitted to British India. This change is a serious blow to Indian enterprise abroad, and it is most unjust because the British Government do next to nothing to encourage or even protect such enterprise. It is, therefore, rightly opposed by a large number of Indian businessmen here and abroad. What makes the change most galling is the discrimination in favour of the non-domiciled residents, that is, foreign residents in India. While the total foreign income of an Indian is to be taxed only that part of the non-domiciled residents' foreign income is to be taxed which arises from business or profession and also that part of any other sources of income which is actually brought into British India.

Another clause about which a big controversy is raging is the one which gives relief from double taxation. A British investor earning large dividends in India will be taxed in India because the income has accrued in India out of an Indian business and will also be taxed in Britain if the income is remitted to Britain. In such a case some relief to the investor is equitable but the question is who is to give the relief or waive the income-tax, India or Britain. Justice requires that in a case like that cited above Britain should give the relief because a Britisher is benefited by it. But as India is subject to Britain, justice is sacrificed to the Britisher's benefit and under clause 49 of the Income-tax Act India gives relief to the British investor by waiving or returning the interest legitimately due to herself. And to keep up a show of equality or reciprocity, Britain returns to India the income-tax due from an Indian earning large dividends in Britain. This is only a show of equality, and a deliberate one at that, because while the British investors in India are numerous Indian investors in Britain are extremely few. Thus while India has to pay Britain about a crore of rupees by way of double tax relief India gets from Britain only about two lakhs. It is for this reason that Sardar Vallabhbhai a few days ago insisted on the deletion of clause 49. Under the new Constitution the deletion of this clause requires the approval of the Viceroy. At the suggestion of the Sardar all Congress Premiers have appealed to the Viceroy in the name of justice to consent to the moving of an amendment to delete the clause. The Federation of Indian Chambers also has strongly protested against the clause. The Governor-General has not shown a sense of justice and fairplay by refusing to give the consent sought and leave the legislature to retain or delete the clause.

I Cover The Town

By D. F. Karaka

Dancing is a very good thing in its way but the sight of our Indian ladies doing the Lambert Walk is the most unbecoming thing I have ever seen. This dance which is all very well for a type of cockney Londoner and even for smart Mayfair, who get fun out of this crude dance, should not be attempted by our women and much less by our men. I do not know whether these enthusiastic people, whom I see doing the Lambert Walk, think they are being funny. To me it is cheap and nasty and the sooner Bombay gives up doing the Lambert Walk the better For one thing Indian ladies cannot be expected to walk in that gawky fashion as required by the Lambert Walk; for another putting your thumbs up and shouting "Oi" is not a fit and proper thing for any decent Indian lady to do. I have borne this in patience for quite sometime, but I am afraid there is a limit to all things. I think that both the Cricket Club and the Taj would do well to instruct their orchestras to refrain from playing the Lambert Walk on their premises. The Yacht Club can do as it likes!

* * * *

Someone has remarked about this column that it resembles "The Walking Gazette". I'll stand for a lot of things, but not for that. And this with apologies to the Jame-Jamshed.

* * * *

That very popular umpire, Joe Birtwistle, tells me that in a match in which he was umpiring two of the batsmen happened to run into the same crease. The wicket-keeper tried to run them out at that wicket, but as they were both in, neither could be called "run out". The wicket-keeper then threw the ball to the other side, but before the ball reached that end, the two batsmen had darted together and again both were in. So neither was run out. This happened a third time, till at last one of the two batsmen, who changed his mind half-way got run out As a result of this, Birtwistle wrote to the M.C.C. that supposing the two batsmen had kept running together and were both in at the end at which they were tried to be run out and that all the wickets were down before either of the batsmen was run out, what would happen—who was out and how many runs were scored? The M.C.C. replied: "Mr. Birtwistle, please don't be facetious."

* * * *

I am told that the censors had a look at one item of the Marcus Show in which an artist appears on the stage with just a silver coating and a pair of tights to match. The censors have allowed the item to stand saying that it was alright if one was broadminded. Good work, Mr. Censors, good work.

* * * *

I have had cause to congratulate Mr. Faletti of the Taj on many acts he has brought over from Europe. But with all respect I don't think that Bombay likes the idea of seeing a little girl working with rings and hoops and rubber balls and conjuring with them at that late hour of the night to amuse the Bombay public. I doubt very much if the London County Council would permit such a young girl to work at that hour of the night and I think the Bombay Government should follow the L.C.C.'s example. I have no objection to her appearance, if it was at some reasonable hour of the day or the early evening, but not at one o'clock at night.

* * * *

Mrs. D. R. D. Wadia, who is putting on what I consider a stunning show at the Eros Cinema on December the fifth, tells me that the house is selling out very fast. To those interested in Indian dancing and in the Life of Krishna portrayed in tableaux this show at the Eros should be very entertaining. From what I have seen of it during rehearsals I can say that I am very pleasantly surprised that a group of comparative amateurs can put up such a magnificent performance. And that young people should do all this for a charitable cause deserves all the encouragement one can give to it.

(Continued on page 8) Col 4).

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN WAR

The "Panther" Incident

The English summer of 1911 was very hot, M. P.'s sat somnolent in the House; not even the constitutional issue before them could, except at intervals, arouse them. The House of Lords had risen in revolt and it was believed that Mr. Asquith had persuaded the King to create fifty new peers if they were necessary, in order to break the veto of the 'die-hard' oldsters.

But all London was drowsy and debates on the Parliament Bill proceeded at half-pressure. Then, suddenly, on July 2, all Britain, and most of the world besides, was brought up short by the news that a German warship, the "Panther", had appeared off Agadir, on the coast of Morocco, under orders to protect the interests of German nationals

An Armed Camp

Such news should not have been entirely unexpected, for the people of 1911 knew Europe as we know it—as an armed camp, fruitful in alarms. A rampant Prussianism was to blame. Germany and France glared at each other across frontiers, piled up arms and kept their fingers on the trigger. Thus they had stood for months and people had grown almost resigned to the fact that unavowed hostility was to be the permanent state of the new Europe. Now, at the beginning of July their eyes mutely asked each other: "Has it come at last?"

"Premonitory Nightmare"

The real significance of Agadir is that in 1911, it came within a hair's breadth of precipitating the war which was, after all, to come after Serajevo, in 1914. Mr. Auston Chamberlain described the Agadir incident as a "premonitory nightmare" and he was right. But people then, as always, preferred a war four years in the future, to one at once, and they were right for, on the face of things, the longer you maintain peace the more chance you have of removing the causes of war.

The French had been for a long time active in North Africa, building their Moroccan empire. Nominally, they were bringing Morocco into their sphere of influence They fought their battles with goods and incidentally made themselves the policemen of Morocco.

The Germans looked upon French activides in North Africa with resentment, and the thought that they had not got there first filled them with rage. It was obvious to everyone that the French had got there first, but the Germans refused to agree that this fact gave France more than an economic claim. And, they said they had the same economic rights in Morocco as had France. The French agreed and quoted the 'accordes' they had signed, allowing Germany economic equality.

Prussia evaded the point and acted as though what she wanted was not merely to trade in Morocco, but to possess Morocco. During the three or four years prior to 1911 there were many minor clashes between the two countries on Moroccan soil. These helped to build up an atmosphere of suspicion and mistrust. In September 1903, six deserters from the French Foreign Legion, three of them Germans, had been arrested by the French authorities. They held a safe-conduct from the German Consul in Casablanca. Berlin flew into a rage and demanded an apology from the French, before even the facts of the case had been established. But a Hague Court of Arbitration found substantially in favour of France. Frenchmen and Germans were greatly excited

Ready For War

France was quelling a local revolt when on July 1, the German warship "Panther" appeared. So serious was the position considered that King Edward VII postponed his imminent visit to Goodwood and the Atlantic Fleet which had been on the point of leaving for a cruise in Norwegian waters, was ordered to Portsmouth. Britain held her men and arms ready: France did the same: Germany's intentions no one really knew, but they feared the worst. If France were attacked Britain would help her. That was certain.

The "Panther" lay off Agadir, nothing more warlike issuing from her than messages from her Commander to the shore. Britain waited for Lloyd George, then Chancellor of the Ex-chequer, to speak at a Mansion House function. "Peace" he said, "is the greatest of British interests, but if Britain is to be treated as if she did not exist, then peace would not be considered Britain's prime objective." This was a warning and so it was taken in Berlin: especially so as Mr. Lloyd George was then considered one of the most pacific of British statesmen.

On July 27 the Prime Minister made a brief statement, asking Parliament to postpone all further discussion. In the face of a common danger the Opposition rallied, despite the constitutional crisis. Lloyd George told Austin Chamberlain privately that he believed that only a clear intimation from Britain, that she would not remain outside any dispute, had prevented Germany

(Continued on page 12 col. 6)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CRISIS IN FRANCE

M. Daladier has travelled a long distance even from French Radical Socialism. Leader of one of the Popular Front Parties he is now the prisoner of the Right. The French reactionaries have an unfailing method of sabotaging progressive legislation. They blackmail by the simple—and how patriotic?—process of arranging an extensive flight of capital from France. To defy this blackmail or threat of it needs a man of courage. M. Daladier is not. And whatever courage he may have possessed he has surrendered to that section of his colleagues which is led by M. Bonnet. Messieurs Daladier and Bonnet, being what they are, it was inevitable that whatever Parliament gave to the workers during M. Blum's regime should be taken away by Decree Law. But the workers have decided to challenge the Cabinet in a spectacular fashion. M. Daladier, however, proposes to meet the challenge by the gravest of all possible methods—breaking the general strike under martial law. If forces are joined, next Wednesday will be one of the most critical in the history of the French Republic. There is no way of averting the crisis, except one to which M. Blum refers But Daladiers and Bonnets are not the people to follow the path of self-sacrifice.

NAGPUR MUNICIPAL DEADLOCK

Mr. G. D. Dhavale and Mr. E. S. Patwardhan, respectively President and Vice-President of the Nagpur Municipality, who were members of the local Congress Municipal Party and owed their positions to the Party, acted wrongly in refusing to resign their posts when called upon to do so by the Party. The Party is, therefore, perfectly justified in expelling the defiant members. But their refusal to resign their post is not by itself a sufficient justification for the C. P. Government to intervene in the matter and even go so far as to exempt the Municipality from the operation of certain clauses of the Municipal Act so as to facilitate their removal from their offices. One such clause is that the President and the Vice-President cannot be removed except by a vote of no-confidence to be passed by a two-thirds majority. This is a wholesome restriction ordinarily but in the present case Government have permitted a simple majority to suffice for the removal of these office-bearers. Intervention of this character can be justified only by exceptional circumstances and not merely by the office-bearers' refusal to abide by their Party discipline. Government state that they have taken the step, because the working of the Municipal Committee has come to a standstill and even the holding of a normal meeting has become an impossibility Would not the dissolution of the municipality and the ordering of a fresh election have served the purpose better?

BAN ON LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS

The Bombay Government's Bill prohibiting the advertisement of intoxicants is stated by them to be on the lines of the Madras Prohibition Act. But there is one important difference that, while the Madras Government not only banned such advertisement but also simultaneously enforced complete prohibition in one district and have since extended it to another, we in Bombay cannot yet boast of complete prohibition even in one district. We can only hope that the Bill in question heralds the early enforcement of complete prohibition in at least one district each in Maharashtra, Gujerat and Karntak.

EXTEND THE BAN

Care should also be taken that the effect of the ban on the liquor advertisements in Bombay papers is not neutralised by advertisements in the papers which are published outside the province of Bombay and to which the present Bill does not apply. One of the sections of the Bill empowers the Government to "prohibit within the province of Bombay the circulation, distribution or sale of any newspaper, book, leaflet, booklet or other publication printed and published outside the Province which contains any advertisement or matter commending, soliciting the use of, or offering any intoxicant." It is to be hoped that section will not remain a dead letter. It is most desirable that all Congress Governments, if not all Provincial Governments, should undertake legislation prohibiting the advertisement of intoxicants in their provinces.

NOTHING SURPRISING

Mr. G. L. Mehta, Vice-President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, points out in a statement how the British Government have, on the one hand, quietly made a Trade Agreement with the United States restricting some of the Ottawa preferences to India without the knowledge of the Indian legislature and how, on the other hand, they have indefinitely continued British preferences in India under the Ottawa Agreement in spite of the latter being denounced by the Legislative Assembly. There is not much to be surprised at in this attitude. Britain has always flouted Indian opinion whenever it suited her interests and whenever she thought she could do so with impunity. Mr. Mehta rightly suggests that the matter should be taken up seriously by the Assembly. But that is not enough, as is proved by the fate of the denunciation of the Ottawa Pact. The people of India must demonstrate that they have their own non-official preferences in purchasing goods.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Some men are like wells—driven to drink.

Sawdust: Money paid to the writers of wise saws.

It is a wise man that knows whether a girl is smiling or laughing at him.

The day breaks, but doesn't fail, while the night falls, but doesn't break.

Perhaps it is the rapid revolution of its wheels that makes the locomotive's headlight.

Marriage may be a lottery, but it is one of the games of chance that the priest do not try to discourage.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

"PATNA, November 21.
At the first general meeting of the Reception Committee (of the All-India Muslim League) held here yesterday at which a large number of members from the various parts of the province attended it was decided to make arrangements for rendering first aid during the session."

A. P. I.

* * * *

"Handing over helpless native populations to Germany" would, according to Mr. Churchill, be "an act of baseness."

True enough.

But Mr. Churchill being a British Imperialist too, keeping helpless native populations in Africa and Asia in the hands of Britain is, in his opinion, of course an exalted, divinely blessed act of nobleness.

* * * *

How Times Change!

"Ratnagiri was, I believe the home of *Tilak* and Gokhale"—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. (Our italic)

Won't Sir Valentine Chirol turn in his grave?

And, by the way, what would the ex-Governors, Lord Willingdon and Lord Lloyd, think of Sir Roger Lumley?

* * * *

In a Japanese air raid on Sian last week four Muslim mosques and a Catholic Mission building were bombed and hit, according to a Reuter report.

The children of the gods drop their blessings impartiality on Buddhists, Christians, Muslims, Confucians and so on.

* * * *

Mahatma Gandhi tells the Jews in a recent article that "it is wrong to enter it (Palestine) under the shadow of the British gun."

Of course it is wrong. But then it is also quite supremely Weizmanish.

* * * *

"Germany", says Gandhiji, "is showing to the world how efficiently violence can be worked when it is not hampered by any hypocrisy or weakness masquerading as humanitarianism."

No wonder the "civilised" West, particularly Imperial Britain, cordially detests the Mahatma.

* * * *

INDIA FIVE THOUSAND YEARS AGO

Civilisation At Mohenjodaro: New Light By Archaeological Survey.

—Headlines.

Impossible. Ask any divinely galvanised British Imperialist from Sir Michael O'Dwyer up and down.

* * * *

The only solution of French troubles is, M. Blum appeals to M. Daladier, to "throw in your hand."

Yes, but the difficulty is that the poor fellow cannot throw in his Bonnet.

* * * *

Nazis complain that Anglo-French conversations "were accompanied by rather loud military grumblings."

Ought the French to have resorted to bombs—not—butter growls?

But the Nazis had better rest assured that they have no cause for anxiety. These "rumblings" were accompanied by a tail well tucked between the legs.

* * * *

Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax, it is reported, are very much satisfied with their visit to Paris.

They would be. Among other things they have ensured November 30 as Black Wednesday either for France or for the French Ministers.

A TEATIME THOUGHT

"The people in this world can be divided into three classes—those whi are worked to death, those who are worried to death, and those who are bored to death."

Anon.

* * * *

Czecho-Slovakia, it is reported feels that "it is time the Powers' guarantee (re her frontiers) came into force."

If this is a joke, Daladier and Chamberlain may well complain of its bad taste.

Another German 'Plane Disaster

Eleven Killed In Lufthansa Machine Crash Against Palmtree

BATHURST, Nov. 27.

The forty seater German Lufthansa 'Plane, which arrived here in the morning with sixteen passengers on a trial flight from Germany crashed on a palmtree at the aerodrome after taking off at 15-20 hours.

ELEVEN KILLED

It caught fire and eleven passengers were killed and five injured.

THREE LEADING PILOTS KILLED

BERLIN, Nov. 26.

The Lufthansa 'plane "Preussen" carried a crew of five and eleven engineers from Junkers Works and the Air Ministry. Five persons were injured, three seriously, and the remainder were killed. The dead include three of Germany's leading pilots, Blankenburg, Untucht and Kindermann. The "Preussen" was making tests in African climatic conditions.

The cause of the accident is unknown. Blankenburg, who was piloting the plane was the first to fly to South Atlantic in the Scheduled Air Mail Service of 1934 and the first to take a mail 'plane across North Atlantic in 1936.—Reuter.

SETBACK TO NAZIS IN EASTERN EUROPE

Soviet-Polish Rapprochement

MOSCOW, November 26.

Soviet-Polish relations, somewhat disturbed by the Czechoslovak crisis, have apparently been clarified as a result of talks here between M. Litvinoff and the Polish Ambassador.

The official Soviet news agency states that agreement has been reached on the following points.

Firstly, future relations will continue to be based on existing pacts in their entirety, including the Non-Agression Pact signed in 1932 and since extended upto 1945, which, it is agreed, constitutes a sufficiently wide basis to guarantee peaceful Soviet-Polish relations.

Secondly, both countries will actively promote extension of mutual trade.

Thirdly, both Governments are in agreement on the necessity for a positive solution of a number of current issues arising from mutual treaty relations and on the liquidation of recent Frontier incidents.—Reuter.

Improved Polish-Soviet Relations Sequel To Moscow Talks

WARSAW, Nov. 26.

A communique similar to the Soviet statement issued here foreshadows improved Polish-Soviet relations as a result of talks in Moscow. The move is considered by observers here to be M. Beck's retort to German intransigence.

SETBACK TO NAZIES

Polish-German relations are also stated to have deteriorated as a result of failure to reach agreement concerning expulsion of Polish Jews from Germany. A further source of friction and perhaps one reason for fresh Polish-Soviet solidarity is that fear of German propaganda for Independent Ukraine. It is known that Poland has twice recently complained against German radio broadcasts in Ukrainian language.

Official comment on the three points mentioned in the Moscow message says that recent conversations in Moscow constituted an expression of the will of the two Governments to arrange relations on a basis of existing agreements and by loyal execution of three agreements to create a guarantee and stabilisation of neighbourly relations.—Reuter.

HITLER'S "NO" TO CHINA'S AMBASSADOR

BERLIN, Nov. 26.

Herr Hitler hitherto has not received the new Chinese Ambassador, Mr. Chenchieh, who arrived on September 20. The projected reception, which was deferred thrice has now been postponed "sine die."

Official German explanation is that the wording of addresses for delivery on the occasion handing over credentials must be altered.—Reuter.

RELEASE NIEMOELLER

Old Field Marshal's Appeal To Hitler

BERLIN, Nov. 26.

Field Marshal MacKensen, according to well-informed circles has petitioned Herr Hitler requesting for a speedy release of Pastor Niemoeller, who is still in the concentration camp. The petition is also stated to be signed by a few high officers of the former Imperial Army.

Field Marchal MacKensen, who will be 81 on December 6, asks the Fuhrer to grant this last request as he may die at any moment.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

Cold Light

He is a stupid fellow who says it can't be done.

So marvellous is this world and so skilful are men to-day, that to declare any thing cannot be done is a risky business. For example: It has always been said that man cannot make a cold light.

Light, as we usually think of it, is a result of heat, even if it is an indirect result. There have been rash people who have challenged our wise men to copy the glow-worm's feeble light, a light without heat; but all these people would do well to bury their heads in the sand, for we are now able to imitate the glow-worm's lamp perfectly.

The glow-worm's light is one of Nature's prize secrets. It is truly wonderful, and it is also wonderful that the American scientist Oliver Ajer, who is associated with the laboratory staff of the Schenectady works of New York, should be able to produce glow-worm luminosity without a trace of heat.

His blue-green glow is made in quite a simple way. A glass tube is required. This is partly filled with luminol and sodium hydroxide. Water is then added. A second mixture of potassium ferrocyanide and hydrogen peroxide is then allowed to run into the tube through a funnel, and the glow immediately appears.

It is due to the oxidation of the luminol, and is a faithful copy of the fire-fly's mystic light.

But it must be admitted that the fire-fly scores one point over Mr. Oliver Ajer, for the insects's lamp costs nothing an hour, and the scientist's cost about five pounds for a few minutes.

'SPARE TARRAGONA'

Royal Commission's Findings

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The British Commission investigating the aerial attack on Tarragona on November 7 in a report issued to-day, state that the investigation shows no signs of the existence in the city of combatant troops, staffs, war material, stores or any present or recent movement of troops through the city. It is added, that Tarragona is undefended against aerial attack.

"In view of the facts disclosed the Commission expresses the sincere hope that this beautiful city, with its historic Cathedral and civilian inhabitants may be spared further destruction."

The commission made an investigation at the invitation of the Spanish Republican Government.—Reuter.

NEGRO WINS WELTER WEIGHT TITLE

Armstrong Beats Garcia

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

The Negro, Henry Armstrong 9/8 holder of both World Light and Welter Weight Championships outpointed Ceferino Garcia 10/6½, of Philippines Islands, in a fifteen round fight for the Welter Weight Title. Armstrong was most aggressive from the beginning to the end and scored freely with short lefts and rights to the jaw.

Garcia's Manager told Reuter that both the Filipino's hands were broken during the bout.

Armstrong started two-to-one favourite. The British boxers Tommy Farr and Kidberg were introduced from the ring.

Receipts totalled 93,931 dollars, paid by an attendance of 12,938.—Reuter.

French Embassy At Bucharest

PARIS, Nov. 26.

It is officially announced that France has raised the Legation at Bucharest to the rank of an Embassy in view of the exceptionally friendly relations between the two countries.—Reuter.

NAZI IRE AGAINST UNITED STATES

BERLIN, Nov. 26.

Ill feeling against United States is voiced by the "Diplomatische Korrespondenz" which expresses the views of Wilhelmstrasse.

It complains bitterly of Anti-German campaign in the United States and the attitude of the United States in the Pan-American Conference. It says that questions have been placed on the agenda, which are an entirely new instance of military solidarity of the American Continent. It declares that wherever raw material resources are discovered Germany claims a right of participation.

Referring to Anti-German campaign, it declares that this can scarcely be surpassed and is becoming in an increasing degree a disquieting factor in the world.—Reuter.

CAROL MEETS GOERING

BERLIN, Nov. 26.

King Carol and Field Marshal Goering met in Leipzig to-day. They had a long conversation and discussed particularly German-Rumanian, economic relations, according to the German News Agency.—Reuter

MAKING PANAMA CANAL IMPREGNABLE

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

The Panama Canal must be made impregnable, declares the Secretary for War, Mr. Woodring, in his annual report to President Roosevelt. He adds:—

"All the locks and dams of that vital waterway must be made bombproof and the possibility of sabotage by ships crews must be eliminated. We must greatly augment our air force and anti-aircraft artillery in this zone."—Reuter.

Three Killed In Bomb Explosion

BUCHAREST, Nov. 27.

Three persons were killed and 40 others were wounded when a bomb was thrown in a theatre in Timisoara.—Reuter.

PRINCES CHAMBER

BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

The Standing Committee of Princes met yesterday and to-day under the Chairmanship of His Highness the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawnagar. The main items considered were the proposals for the reorganisation of the Chamber of Princes and the enlargement of its membership.

The recommendations of the Standing Committee will be placed before the informal Conference of Princes and Ministers which is meeting to-morrow.—A.P.

DEMANDS OF MOTOR DRIVERS

Minimum Pay And Eight Hour Day

Immediate demands of the private motor drivers of Bombay were put forth at their conference held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Sunday. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided.

The resolution which was carried out embodied the following: (1) A minimum pay of Rs. 50 per month, (2) An eight-hour working day with overtime for additional services, (3) One day off in the week and (4) leave with pay during illness upto one month in a year.

Among other resolutions which were passed were those calling upon the drivers to join the Union in large numbers to increase their collective strength requesting the Government to so amend the Motor Vehicles Act as to check unemployment and to stop the profession from being swamped, requesting the Police Commissioner to insist on a higher standard of driving and on some knowledge of mechanics before issuing driving licences and demanding that the no-claim bonus from the Insurance Company which the owner secures in case there was no accident, be shared with the driver who "has really earned it."

Still another resolution congratulated the Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union on the scheme of Free Benefits to its members in the event of unemployment, illness and old age.

The Conference further requested the Government to frame legislation for the provision of compulsory insurance against unemployment for motor drivers and other workers so as to lessen hardships and horrors which unemployment brought.

"PENALISE PEDESTRIANS'

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A. in the course of his address said:

"Some motor drivers and particularly owner drivers suffer from a superiority complex and desire to have a preferential treatment because they have the good fortune to ride in more expensive and more aristocratic vehicles; that superiority complex must go at the same it is necessary to develop a higher traffic sense among pedestrians and other users of the road; whilst pavements are converted into open air markets, public streets and at times most dangerous street corners, are used as convenient rendezvous for interviews and conferences. Just as it is made penal for a driver to drive on the wrong side, so also it should be made penal to use all parts of the road by pedestrians. Even when spacious pavements are available, little babies and children are left in the streets as if they were in a private play-ground. Parents and guardians should be penalized for such recklessness."

NO FIXED HOURS

'Unlike other employment many motor drivers have no fixed time of work, like a policeman he is supposed to be on duty for 24 hours but unlike the policeman he does not get the necessary rest and off duty or leave, and particularly with those who have the misfortune to serve very thriving and very busy commercial and industrial Magnates a Motor driver is worked restlessly for hours together from early morning till late at night, just like the machine he controls, sometimes even worse than the machine, because the machine is at least oiled and greased as stated intervals but the poor driver very often is continually at the wheel for hours together without food, water and rest.

"Relief in such non-stop services like the shop assistants and Motor drivers is urgently necessary.

Mr. Nariman expressed his satisfaction with the attempts of the Union like starting the Labour Exchange to relieve unemployment and wished it all success.

He appealed to the Motor owners and employers to take a sympathetic view of the demands which would greatly increase their efficiency and result in more willing service.

"Remember that you form part of the Community and in addition to your particular interest you have also to serve higher ideals, a Motor Driver is as much and is as great a Citizen as any Motor owner and as such Citizen, you have got privileges to enjoy as well as duties and responsibilities to discharge" concluded Mr. Nariman.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR FRANCO?

Future Of Anglo-French Talks

BURGOS, Nov. 27.

Nationalists are bitterly disappointed that the Anglo-French talks failed to bring belligerent rights nearer.

Semi-official comment declares that General Franco desires a quick end to the war and food for all. For the former, he will carry out a blockade while for the latter, he is prepared to receive three million people from the other side whom, "the Reds call refugees but who really are prisoners."

General Franco's official spokesman said that the Republicans having failed on the Ebro Front, were winning their battles at Paris and Geneva.—Reuter.

REBELS TO BOMB CIVILIANS

BARCELONA, Nov. 26

The Nationalist planes have been very busy bombing Republican territory. There have been 13 air raids on Barcelona during the past 3 days and to-day 5 small ports in North Catalan Coast were heavily bombed.

The semi-official Republican newspaper "Vanguardia" alleges that the Nationalist's plan is to confront Britain and France with choice between belligerent rights for Nationalists or unrestricted aerial warfare against civilian population.—Reuter

FRANCO PAPER'S THREAT TO POWERS

BURGOS, Nov. 26.

The Nationalist are bitterly disappointed that the Franco-British conversations in Paris have brought the granting of belligerent rights no nearer. The hope is now placed in the next meeting of the non-Intervention Committee.

A Bilbao newspaper "Correo Espanol" declares that Spain is waiting with serenity and dignity, but those, who are prolonging her trials cannot expect her to forget.—Reuter.

Japanese Occupy British Outpost

But Officers Persuade Them To Return To Chinese Territory

HONGKONG, November 26.

JAPANESE TROOPS CROSSED SHUMCHUN RIVER AND OCCUPIED THE BRITISH OUTPOST ON THE HONGKONG BORDER BUT BRITISH OFFICERS EVENTUALLY PERSUADED THEM TO RETURN TO CHINESE TERRITORY.

A BRITISH PLATOON HAD A NARROW ESCAPE, WHEN SHRAPNEL SPLINTERS STRUCK THE DUGOUT NEAR SHUMCHUN.

Plight Of Refugees

THE REFUGEE PROBLEM IS GETTING MORE SERIOUS EVERY HOUR AS THOUSANDS OF CHINESE STREAM IN ACROSS THE BORDER, MANY TERRIBLY WOUNDED.—REUTER

CHINESE RECAPTURE LOTIEN

General Lull On All Fronts

CHUNGKING, Nov. 26.

It is claimed, that the Japanese mopping up operations in the north bank of the Yangtse, following the fall of Hankow, have received a serious setback.

The Chinese counter-attacking from the Yangshin, about eighty miles east of Hankow, recaptured the Town Lotien, according to military dispatches received here.

With the exception of Japanese clearing up operations along the Canton-Hankow Railway, there is a general lull on all fronts.—Reuter.

Paris To Be Cut Off From World

Fr. Govt. Requisitions Railways

C. G. T. Prepares For General Strike On Wednesday

PARIS, November 26.

A decree signed by President Lebrun will be published to-morrow requisitioning all French railways

For General Strike

M. Jouhaux, Secretary-General of C. G. T. at a meeting to-night denounced Recovery Decrees. He opined: Government's survival depends on how it deals with General Strike on Wednesday, when C. G. T. will attempt to cut off Paris from rest of the world. It would shut all post offices and allow no trains, buses, trams newspapers or broadcasting, but Government under the Mobilisation Law will try to keep these services going."

GENERAL STRIKE ON WEDNESDAY

Anti-Govt. Demonstrations In France

PARIS, Nov. 26.

Of big anti-Government demonstrations planned throughout France for to-day, only a few here and there took place and were quickly dispersed by police. All is quiet in Paris. The big day has been postponed till Wednesday, which is the day fixed for a general strike.—Reuter.

REYNAUD DEFENDS RECOVERY DECREES

PARIS, Nov. 26.

"I come to talk to you to prevent an irreparable error", declared M. Reynaud in a broadcast. It would be inexcusable if we should not understand each other. My plan has been distorted, yet how grave would it have been to divide the country and mobilise Labour against us.

M. Reynaud declared that the plans left three main points of social legislation intact, namely, a forty-hour week, Labour contracts and paid holidays.

"Our sole aim is to make the wheels go round. The interest of the country is at stake. Gold is running out of France as blood flows. Unemployment is rising. We must all make efforts"

He gave examples showing that a millionaire would pay 165,000 francs extra. War industries would be paying 77 per cent of extra profit.—Reuter

TEST FOR DALADIER GOVT.

Paris To Be Cut Off From The World On Wednesday

PARIS, Nov. 26.

A Decree signed by President Lebrun will be published to-morrow requisitioning all French railways. M. Jouhaux, Secretary-General of C.G.T. at a meeting denounced the recovery Decrees in a crowded hall. Cries of "Daladier Must Go" were heard.

M. Jouhaux declared, that the demonstration was not political but to defend law. "We will not have Decree Laws replacing social legislation voted by Parliament". He opined: "Government's survival depends on how it deals with the strike on Wednesday, when C.G.T. will attempt to cut off Paris from the rest of the world. It would shut all post offices and allow no trains, buses, trams, newspapers or broadcasting; but Government, under the Mobilisation Law, will try to keep these services going"—Reuter.

LOCK-OUT IN RENAULT WORKS

PARIS, Nov. 27.

The railway serving Danzin Mines, which was requisitioned last night, is working normally this morning with passenger and goods trains. All two thousand men employed in the Railway, except four, returned to work after receiving "mobilisation" card.

All engineering factories in Valenciennes region have now been evacuated. Thus seventy establishments have been cleared of about 25,000 workers. Many hundreds of foreigners are employed in the mines, especially Poles, and as the authorities have not the right to mobilise them they have been made subject to the immediate expulsion order, if they refuse to work.

Military guards at all powder magazines and arms depots have been doubled. The situation in Paris region remains stationary.

Damage, estimated at many thousands of pounds has been caused to Renault Works, where spare parts were used as missiles against the police. The employers of Renault works have ordered a lock-out.—Reuter.

GRAVE CRISIS FOR FRANCE

PARIS, Nov. 26.

The effects of the threatened crisis over the Decree Laws on Anglo-French co-operation are discussed in a section of the Press.

Declaring that public opinion in Britain is ready for action to extend co-operation, "Pertinax" writing in "L'ordre" expresses the fear that Mr. Chamberlain will not commit himself finally, so long as France has not given a proof that she will be able to set her own house in order.

"L'action Francaise" emphasises that if Anglo-French action proposed to be effective or even possible, French authorities must resolve to resist the offensive being prepared against them (the general strike on Wednesday) and reply, if necessary, with a counter-offensive.

RIGHTWING VIEWS.

Rightwing papers generally give M. Daladier unqualified support. "La Figaro," insisting that the Prime Minister is doing his duty, proceeds: "Europe is watching. This is the first time she sees authority and disorder at grips. If authority carries the day—as it carried the day yesterday—international speculations will instantly be reversed. One might say that it is not only the fate of the Daladier Government and the decree Laws is at stake but nothing less than the position of France in Europe.

CHARGE AGAINST DALADIER.

"Le Jour" says: "M. Daladier is of Soviet inspiration and clearly revolutionary. Even if one has not always approved of his desires, one must do justice to the clarity, with which he confronts the storm at a moment when foreign powers have no right to doubt our desire for rehabilitation.—Reuter.

STRIKERS RETURNING TO WORK

VALENCIENNES, Nov. 27.

The miners of Valenciennes region have accepted their Union leader's orders to return to work.

Complete resumption which is anticipated for tomorrow will reduce the number of strikers in the region by 50 per cent. to 25,000. Building trade's workers in Denain have also decided to resume tomorrow.

No interruption in the posts and telegraphs and telephone services is expected on Wednesday. Those services cannot be requisitioned as they are already State services but precautionary measures are being taken to ensure normal working.—Reuter.

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Harrowing Tales Of Repression In Rajkot

About 100 Volunteers Alleged To Have Been Beaten And Removed To Hospital

RAJKOT, Nov. 27.

Harrowing tales of police oppression are pouring in from the villages of Chibhda, Mahudi, Lillisajadia, Sardhar, Halenda, Magharvada, Rafal, Fardang, Hadmatia, etc.

It is reported that about 100 volunteers were severely beaten by the police. The injured have been removed to hospital.

Further details are, however, lacking.—United Press.

OFFICIAL CONCLAVE AT RAJKOT

RAJKOT, Nov. 27.

After the return of Mr. E. C. Gibson, Resident of the Western India States Agency, a conclave of officials and some of the Ruling Chiefs of the States and their Ministers was held in the Junagadh House, when they took stock of the present political situation arising out of the Rajkot (Satyagraha) movement

The decision of the meeting is kept a closely-guarded secret, but it is understood they will draft a memorandum on the lines of the policy which the Government of India have chalked out to the Resident.—United Press.

PARISHAD'S APPEAL TO "OUTSIDERS"

RAJKOT, Nov. 27.

The Rajkot Praja Parishad has issued an appeal to the outsiders requesting them not to come to Rajkot to offer individual 'Satyagraha'.

The Parishad wants their moral and material support only at present, and advises them to wait for call from the leaders.—United Press.

THAKORE SAHEB SEES GIBSON

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Nov. 27.

The Thakore Saheb had an interview with Mr. Gibson the Resident last night.

A batch of eight satyagrahis arrived from Wadhwan camp have arrived here.

Till now 739 arrests have been made including 122 convictions.

BHAVNAGAR BATCHES FOR RAJKOT

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 26.

In all 80 volunteers have been sent to participate in the Rajkot struggle during the last week from Bhavnagar. 12 of them are college students and 7 peasants.

A largely attended public meeting was held at Gandhi Chawk yesterday evening to give a send off to Mr. Fida Hussain's batch of 8 volunteers, which proceeded for Rajkot. A batch of 6 volunteers under the leadership of Mr. Gunvantray Raval will leave for Rajkot today.

It is reliably known that Mr. Anantray Pattani's interview with Gandhiji did not relate to the problem of Responsible Government in Bhavnagar.

How Hyderabad Police Counter Act Satyagraha

The Office of the All India States' People's Conference has released the following News to the Press:—

The Hyderabad State Police have taken to novel methods of combating the spread of Satyagraha in the State. Recently when the annual fair of Sokharam Maharaj was held at Loni, Buldhana District it was arranged to hold a Conference to deal with the problem of Hyderabad. The State Police got scent of the report and spread the news that cholera was virulent in the district and that people should not attend. Anticipating that this ruse would fail to give response they put iron chains on the road closing them from transgression. No case of cholera was reported in the district.

Several houses of students of Bir High School, Bir were searched by the police but no incriminating literature was found.

News is being received that all over the State news vendors are being victimised by the police for supplying outside papers to the public. At Hyderabad two newspapers boys who were bringing the parcel from the station were detained in the Kachinguda station for the whole night, One was subsequently released and the other was yet in custody.

At Jalna a sales boy was arrested but subsequently was let off after getting an undertaking from him that he would not sell papers further.

At Osmanabad one Sjt. Ramkrishna was arrested for alleged possession of an old issue of Trikal of Poona.

Sjt. Shanker Rao Khandat and Ramkrishanlal Patil both landlords of Paithan, Dt. Aurangabad were handcuffed when they were arrested and led on the main roads of the place before they were taken to the Court.

LATE COMMENDADORE LEANDRO MASCARENHAS

Unveiling Ceremony Of Bust

The unveiling ceremoney of the bust of the late Commendadore Leandro Mascarenhas was performed by his widow at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, before a large and distinguished gathering of his admirers including Dr. C. Moraes, on Sunday morning.

Capt. Dr. Jos Alban D' Souza who presided observed that the rise of this self-educated scholar, politician and journalist, was solely due to the early influences of his home, the integrity of his character and an innate love of humanity. Popes and Kings had showered rare honours on him, but at the call of his people, he renounced everything, faced the anger of an irate Government and went to prison.

Though the Commendadore was no longer in the land of living, his spirit was imperishably among all lovers of justice and democracy, offering a new hope to struggling mankind.

Other speakers spoke in a similar vein and congratulatory messages were read.

Medical Practitioner Run Over By Car

Nusserwanji Dhanjishaw Ghandi a medical practitioner, aged 62 was run over by a motor car while crossing the Marine Drive on Sunday at about noon near the Karel Wadi Fort Bridge. He was admitted into the G. T. Hospital and lied soon after.

Inquest will be held today by the coroner.

PASSENGERS KIDNAPPED

Armed Gang Detain Lorry Near Razmak Camp And Loot Goods

BANNU, Nov. 27.

A gang of armed dacoits detained the lorry of Pandit Koknu Arshad near Razmak Camp yesterday at five o'clock in the evening while it was carrying goods and more than a dozen passengers from Bannu. The gang looted the goods and kidnapped all the passengers both Hindus and Mohammedans and also the driver and the cleaner.

A well-known Torikhel contractor was arrested by the political authorities to exert effective pressure upon his tribesmen and has been enlarged on bail. The offshoot of this action was the ransom demanded for release of Santa Shingh—a motor driver kidnapped near Razmak while collecting stones for road construction—has been raised from Rs. 4,000 to 7,000.

Snowfall has begun this year at Razmak earlier than before.—A. P.

HARINAGAR STRIKE DEVELOPMENTS

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, Nov. 27.

Twenty-two arrests have been made at Harinagar in connection with the Sugar Mill Strike.

Military and police have been stationed on the spot. The District Magistrate of Champaran as the D.S.P. are watching the situation.

Subhas Bose's Sind Visit Programme

KARACHI, Nov. 27

Mr. Subhas Bose has wired to Mr. Parasram Tahilramani, Secretary of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee that he will be visiting Sind on a three-day tour commencing on December first. Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Larkana Mirpurkhas and Jacobabad will be included in his programme.

Mr. Bose is expected to extend his stay in Sind for two more days, if the Working Committee's Wardha meeting is postponed to December 12.—A. P.

Negapatam Salt Factory To Be Closed

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26.

With effect from the 1st January, 1939, Block 1 of the Negapatam Salt Factory in the district of Tanjore (Madras Presidency) shall be closed, and the licences relating to the salt works comprised therein shall be cancelled. —United Press.

May Extend His Stay In Punjab

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

It is learned that Mr. Subhas Bose may extend his stay in the Punjab by one day, if it is possible for him to postpone his immediate engagements at Calcutta before leaving for Wardha.—United Press.

Frontier Invitation To Bose

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

Khan Ghulam Mohammad Khan, President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, who arrived here last night extended an invitation to Mr. Bose on behalf of the provincial body to visit the North-West Frontier Province as early as possible. It is learned that Mr. Subhas Bose, though expressed a keen desire to visit the Frontier soon regretted his inability to do so immediately due to several pressing engagements.

Mr. Bose, however, is learnt to have promised that he would commence the Frontier tour as soon as the time permits.—United Press.

BARE MAJORITY ENOUGH

For Removal Of Civic Office Bearers

C. P. GOVT. TO AMEND MUNICIPALITIES ACT

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 26.

A communique issued this evening by the Provincial Government says:

"There are two parties in the Municipal Committee of Nagpur, one led by the President Mr. G. D. Dhawle and the other led by Mr. P. K. Salve. Serious differences have arisen between these groups over several questions.

At a meeting held on October 21 1938 the Municipal Committee adopted motions expressing want of confidence in the President Mr. Dhawle and one of the Vice-Presidents Mr. Patwardhan. Matters came to a head at a special meeting of the Committee held on Nov. 19, 1938 when the rival groups came to blows and the President had to ask police to intervene to maintain order.

It is thus clear that the President has lost the confidence of majority. On the other hand, the opposition is not able to secure a majority of two-thirds for his removal. As a result of this, the working of the Municipal Committee has come to a standstill important matters like the Execution of Kanhan Water Works scheme are awaiting the consideration of the Committee but even holding of a normal meeting has become an impossibility Provincial Government did not intervene so far in the hope that matters will settle themselves. It can however no longer shirk its responsibility and in order to put an end to the stalemate, referred to the above and in the interests of tax-payers of Nagpur it has decided to except the Nagpur Municipality under Section 9 of Municipalities Act from the operation of Clause (B) of Sub-Section (2) of Section 22, Sub-Section (3) of Section 22 and Sub-Section (3) of Section 175.

It may be noted that the Government is not itself removing the office-bearers but is only making their removal possible by a bare majority if the Committee so desires. It may further be added that apart from this particular case Government has independently decided to introduce at an early date a bill to amend the Municipalities Act enabling Municipal Committees to remove their office-bearers by a bare majority.

In the opinion of the Provincial Government, the provision requiring a two-thirds majority could not have been intended to enable office-bearers to maintain themselves in office against wishes of a decisive and determined majority.

Princes Chamber Standing Committee

Final touches were given to the agenda for Monday's (today's) meeting of the Princes at a meeting of the Standing Committee of Chamber of Princes which met at the Taj on Sunday.

His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar presided.

I COVER THE TOWN

(Continued from Page 6).

I do not usually go out of my way to say nice things, but here is one time I will.

* * *

Here is a true racing story that will make your mouth water. A young man by name Mr. Kali Divecha bought by mistake a ticket on Little Town, the horse that paid over a thousand rupees. By mistake! On the other hand the bookies are looking for the rich gentleman who played five rupees for place on Vanity Fair, and now has not the nerve to go and collect his winnings.

* * * *

Radio listeners, switching in to Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan, are still a little uncertain whether Mr Talyarkhan is in favour of C. K. Nayudu or not.

TRIPURI CONGRESS SESSION

Preparations Forge Ahead

WARDHA, Nov. 23.

It is learned that work in connection with the next Tripuri Congress session is proceeding satisfactorily.

Seth Shankerlal Banker, who is here, looking after the arrangements of the Khadi Section in the Maganwadi Museum, to be opened by the fourth week of December, expressed his satisfaction with the work of the various Sub-Committees.

He stated that plans were being prepared for an All-India Exhibition, for which an office will soon be opened on December 1. The All-India Spinner's Association and its branches as well as the All-India Village Industries Association have been asked to take part in the Exhibition. Products of village industries will be used as far as possible in raising the structures for the Exhibition, which will be completed by January 10

The various Departments, including that of Agriculture and Industry of the United Provinces Government have, said Mr. Banker, promised their fullest cooperation, and every assistance is also expected from other Congress Governments.—A. P.

Echo Of Murder Of Archaeologist

KARACHI, Nov. 26.

The Home Secretary, Sind Government, has told a "United Press" representative that the Government has asked the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan to urge the Kalat State authorities to surrender the ten dacoits responsible for the murder of Mr. N. G. Majumdar, an Archaeological officer, whose identity has been established.

Measures have been taken to prevent future transborder raids in Sind districts and the District Magistrate of Dadu has evolved a scheme in this regard, which is being examined by Government.—United Press.

A SHORT STORY

Important Date

BY RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

The wind had reached gale proportions by the time Mrs. Boylston finished dressing. She was already late; hence, in her excitement, she almost forgot to close the upstairs window. She remembered at the last minute, then hurriedly got her coat and hat.

A terrific blast almost swept her from her feet when she stepped outside. Holding onto her hat, she hurried down the walk and turned up Pleasant street. The storm had increased to hurricane velocity. A tree crashed to the ground with a roar, blocking the sidewalk. Mrs. Boylston hesitated looking to right and left. Then with a snort of annoyance, she detoured out into the street, and presently reached the sidewalk again in safety.

"Oh, dear," she thought, "now I'm sure to be late I wonder if they'll wait? They must?" she told herself desperately. "Everything will be ruined if they call Mrs. Sweet."

At the corner of Pleasant and Main streets the wind brought her upright. She was forced to take a couple of steps backward. Clenching her teeth, leaning far forward, she managed to get round the corner

Fifty yards more and she was forced to detour again. A telephone pole had crashed, smashing an automobile.

The street was a river of whirling leaves, flying sticks, newspapers and other refuse. A tree limb, crashing to the ground, grazed Mrs Boylston's arm. Pain shot through her body.

Now the rain came. Torrents of it, whipped into a lashing fury by the ninety-mile wind. More trees fell, an automobile overturned, a billboard crashed upon a tool shed.

"Thank goodness I haven't any children to worry about," Mrs. Boylston thought. "And Robert will probably have sense enough to stay in town." She was drenched to the skin.

"In here! In here!" A voice shrieked at her. Mrs. Boylston saw a man waving wildly from a doorway. She shook her head grimly. She had to go on. She had to get there.

Pausing a moment to rest, she glanced at her watch. It was already five minutes past the time she should have been there. "Oh, dear," she thought. "Oh, dear me! Suppose they call Mrs. Sweet!"

She ducked her head again and fought her way against the storm. Premature darkness had settled over the land. Power wires sputtered eerily. The howl of wind and rain was deafening. Water swirled and eddied about her feet. Not in half a century had the city known a storm of such devastating ferocity.

Mrs. Boylston knew when she reached the corner of Plum street because there was a hat in a store window there that she had been admiring for three days. She slowed up now to gaze at it once more with longing. Even as she watched the plate glass windows parted as though they were lace curtains. There was a great sound of splintering glass. The hat was whirled from its stand and plastered against the wall behind.

Mrs. Boylston groaned, clutched at the corner of the building for support, took a deep breath and went on.

Her destination was less than a block away now, but she began having her doubts about reaching it. It required laborious effort to take a step forward. The full sweep of the wind was coming at her. Rain lashed in her face. Twice she had to detour, once around a tree, once around a fallen church steeple. Three times she barely escaped being crushed to death.

But thought of turning back, or even taking shelter in one of the shop doorways never entered her head. "Oh, dear!" she thought. "Suppose I don't get there in time? Suppose they've called Mrs. Sweet?"

She paused, clinging to a tele

(Continued in col. 5)

(Continued from col. 7)

phone pole, and looked up. Her heart leaped. She was there! Directly in front of the house!

She let go the pole and started up the walk. A terrific crash sounded behind almost at once. The telephone pole she had been clinging to flopped to the ground, missing her by a few feet.

Mrs. Boylston went up the veranda steps on her hands and knees. She grasped the brass knocker and banged it. After what seemed to be an age the door opened.

"Here she is!" exclaimed a voice. "It's Mrs. Boylston!"

Strong feminine hands helped Mrs. Boylston inside. They closed the door against the wind. Somebody helped her off with her things.

"Did—I—get here in time?" she asked tremulously.

The large woman who had opened the door nodded primly.

"Just. In another moment we would have called Mrs. Sweet. We've been waiting for nearly half an hour. The other ladies started before the storm."

"Thank goodness!" exclaimed Mrs. Bolyston in vast relief.

With the help of the large woman she entered the living-room. A card table was set up before a cheerful fire. Candles were on the mantle and on the coffee table.

Two women were already seated. Mrs. Boylston and the large woman sat down opposite each other.

"Cut!" said one of the ladies, spreading out the cards. Mrs. Boylston cut—and won the deal.

Her eyes brightened. "There!" she said. "I just know I'm going to be lucky. I'm always lucky at bridge when I win the first deal." She sighed happily. "Thank goodness you didn't call Mrs. Sweet."

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MUTT AND JEFF—Ah, But Wait 'Til Mutt Gets the Cover Charge — By BUD FISHER

THERE'S JEFF GETTING OUT OF A TAXI WITH A DAME!
SAY, I'VE BEEN LOOKING FOR YOU! WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY STAYING OUT AT THIS HOUR OF THE NIGHT! YOU KNOW WE GOT A BIG GAME ON TOMORROW!
I GOT A GOOD MIND TO TELL THE COACH ON YOU-BREAKING RULES! YOU'RE SUPPOSED TO BE IN BED AT NINE O'CLOCK, NOT OUT WITH WOMEN--
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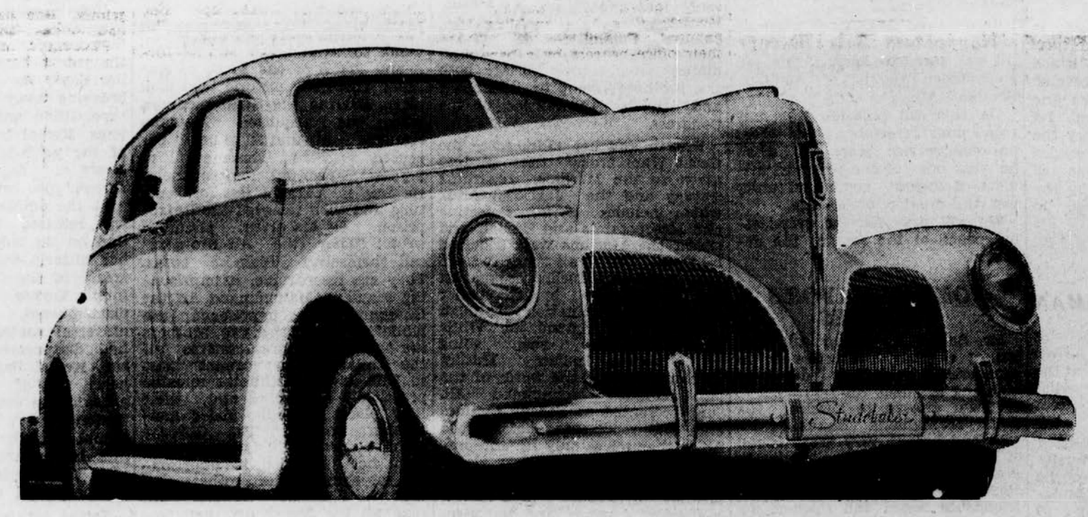

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Nation In Mourning For Loss Of Front Rank Fighter

(Continued from Page 1)

sudden death of Maulana Shaukat Ali, who was my personal friend and colleague", said Mr. M. A. Jinnah in an interview to the Associated Press on hearing the news of the death.

"In him the Mussalmans in India have lost a great leader, who was true and loyal to his people and no sacrifice however, great could stand in his way or deter him from serving and standing by his people at all critical moments. He was ready to sacrifice his life and all for the Mussalmans. That was the dominent rule of life that governed him for more than a quarter of a century of his public life.

"It will be difficult to mention a more loyal faithful and true worker in the cause of his community and his country than Maulana Shaukat Ali.

CHAMPION OF ISLAM.

The Mussalmans have lost in him one of the greatest leaders a fearless worker and a Champion of Islam.

"My personal association with him was that of a dear friend and his loyalty to the All-India Muslim League and to me as the President of All-India Muslim League was unswerving and staunch and he stood by us like a rock.

"By the passing away of such a man, I feel that it will be difficult to fill in the gap and his loss has been a great blow almost irreparable. He has left to the rest of the Mussalmans of India an example, for which it will be difficult to find a parallel.—A.P.

CENTRAL M. L. A.s GRIEVED

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27.

Members of the Central Assembly of all communities have expressed themselves greatly grieved at the news of Maulana Shaukat Ali's sudden death.

Sir Mohd Zafrullah Khan paying a tribute to Maulana Shaukat Ali said:—

"I was greatly grieved to learn of the sudden death of Maulana Shaukat Ali this morning. Although I knew from the newspapers that he had been ailing for the last few days, I had no idea that he was so very ill. He played a prominent part in organising the Mussalmans of India and possessed very great influence on them. His death leaves a great void, which it will be very difficult to fill. I have personally received many kindnesses from the late Maulana, which makes my sense of loss all the greater". —A. P.

Sir Sikandar's Tributes

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan said: "It is with deepest regret that I have heard the news of Maulana Shaukat Ali's death. His untimely demise will be mourned by his countrymen throughout India and by his co-religionists throughout the world. Maulana Shaukat Ali was a great Muslim and a great Indian. Patriotism and service to his country were the key notes of his political career. He was extremely popular amongst the poorer classes of his countrymen, whom he tried to serve with unflagging zeal throughout his life.

The Premier concluded: "To me and other old boys of Aligarh, who had the privilege of his friendship his death means an irreparable loss both on personal grounds and also because his death removes from amongst us a great Aligharian, who was one of the pioneers of progressive movement in Aligarh.—A. P.

DEEP GLOOM OVER PUNJAB

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

The death of Maulana Shaukat Ali has caused a deep gloom all over the Punjab. The news spread rapidly throughout the City. A meeting of Muslims will be held this evening in Wazirkhan Mosque under the presidentship of Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, to mourn the loss of the departed leader.—A.P.

"WANDERER LOVED BY MASSES"

Mr. Osman Sobani says:

To-day Mother India mourns the loss of one of her greatest sons. Shaukat Ali, his difference with the Congress notwithstanding, yearned for the complete Independence of India. He wanted Hindu-Muslim Unity more than anything else; he joined the Muslim League because he felt that a powerful political organisation of the Muslims of India was necessary to re-establish cordial relations between the two great sister communities. It is a thousand pities he did not live to affix his signature to the Congress-League Pact.

"Whatever one's political differences may be, no one can forget Shaukat's assistance to Mahatmaji in making the Indian National Congress a live wire ornisation.

"Shaukat, had he continued in Government service, might have reached the highest offices which many another Indian has coveted but he resigned from service and as a "khadine-e-Kaba", led for nearly a quarter of a century the life of a wanderer in the service of India and Islam. He was indeed a wanderer loved by the masses May his soul rest in peace!

AS CRICKETER AND SPORTSMAN

Sayed Wazirali the captain of the Muslim team, expressed sorrow along with other members, at the sudden death of Maulana Shaukat Ali a great cricketer and a great spokesman.

Lala Amarnath an ex-student of the Aligarh Muslim University said he was shocked to hear of the sad and sudden demise of Maulana Shaukat Ali "an old boy of the M.A.O. College, captain of the Aligarh Cricket Team who toured all India and had made name as a spokesman before he entered the arena of politics.

STAUNCH SUPPORTER OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

Interviewed Maulana Irfan said:

"Maulana Shaukat Ali's chief aim was to free India and the Muslim countries from alien influence and he died in this attempt. He was a staunch supporter of Hindu-Muslim Unity and he never lost hope of attaining the same.

"By his death, India as well as the Islamic world have lost a staunch supporter for their cause and I doubt if we can get a brave soldier like him in the near future.

"Anyhow, I hope the Muslim leaders will follow Maulana Shaukat Ali's footsteps and organise the Muslims for the fight of freedom which can only be gained on the attainment of Hindu-Muslim Unity."

DYNAMIC PERSONALITY

Interviewed, Mr. M. C. Chagla said:—

"I am sorry to hear of Maulana Shaukat Ali's death. His death removes from our public life a very picturesque and romantic figure.

"It was very difficult to see eye-to-eye with him on many questions. But one could not help admiring his dynamic personality, his zest and enthusiasm for the cause he espoused.

"Recently his untiring energy was directed towards strengthening of the Muslim League. But one must not forget that not in the very distant past, he had raised his stentorian voice in the cause of his country

"There was always one thing which stood out in him. He felt the sting of foreign domination as acutely and bitterly as the greatest extremist in the land. May his soul rest in peace.

Communal Unity Was Mission Of His Life

Interviewed Mr. K. F. Nariman said:

I was sorry to hear of the sad and sudden death of Maulana Shaukat Ali.

On this sad occasion we may recall and remember his great national service years ago, when he was one of the foremost soldiers of Swaraj; communal unity was the mission of his life.

We will pray for the ever-lasting peace of the soul of the departed.

BOMBAY MAYOR'S TRIBUTES

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, the Mayor of Bombay, interviewed in connection with the death of Maulana Shaukat Ali said:—

"I am grieved to hear of the death of Maulana Shaukat Ali, who had been a very great friend of mine. Ever since he came to Bombay in 1911, when he first stayed with me as my guest, our friendship began and ripened, although it was no secret that we never came to agree in certain views which he held.

"He had collected large sums for the Aligarh University and he acted as the Secretary for the organisation, which undertook to collect those funds. He had been a good worker for the cause of Muslims.

"His deep sense of devotion to the cause he espoused and his sympathetic understanding of life's problems were some of the aspects in him which stood out prominently".

Surat To Observe Hartal To-day?

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, Nov. 27.

Citizens heard with deep regret the sad death of Maulana Shaukat Ali the Chief Leader of the Muslim League and Khilafat Secretary.

The Muslim League branch has appealed to city merchants and Muslims to observe hartal tomorrow in his memory.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Maulana Shaukat Ali was born at Rampur on March 10, 1873. He was educated at the Mahommedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh and was Captain of its Cricket Team. He first came into prominence as a cricketer when he toured the country, along with the Aligarh Team. He joined the Government service in the Opium Department of the Government of United Province and served in that department for 17 years. He resigned the service to carry on public work and started the Khuddam-i-Kaaba Society. He also took a leading part in organising the collection of funds for the Aligarh University under the leadership of H. H. the Aga Khan and toured the whole country in that connection. When the Great War broke out Maulana Shaukat Ali and his brother, the late Maulana Mohammad Ali, were interned The attitude of England towards the enemies of Turkey and Persia had begun to alienate the sympathies of Mussalmans from England ever since 1911 and the Balkan Wars made the estrangement still wider. Maulana Shaukat Ali and his brother took a leading part in warning the British Government against the policy adopted by them.

Maulana Mohammad Ali had in his "Comrade" clearly indicated the attitude of Mussalmans towards the War. He declared that the Mussalmans while supporting Britain in her war against Germany and her allies were placing implicit reliance on the solemn pledges given by the British Government and Britain's allies with regard to their faith and the holy places of Islam He distinctly pointed out that Arabia must not be attacked and the Holy Places of Islam be really independent Muslims be endangered. This, he added, was the least to which Indian Muslims were entitled unless their religion was required by the non-Muslim Government to be a matter of no consequence to them as compared with their "loyalty" to Government

INTERNED

The Government, however, considered the Ali Brothers dangerous from their point of view and interned them first in a village near Delhi and then transferred them to Chhindwara and Betul jail. In spite of strong agitation for the release throughout the country, the Government refused to release them. They were only released towards the end of 1919 on the eve of the session of the Indian National Congress at Amritsar. Both the brothers before their internment were prominent members of the All-India Muslim League. In 1916 the famous Congress-League Pact was brought about at Lucknow and the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress worked together for the freedom of the country. Immediately after their release both the brothers went to Amritsar and attended the session of the Congress.

Britain and her allies after the Great War broke the pledges given to the Muslims regarding Turkey and the Jaziratul Arab, which includes Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia and Hedjaz, and which the Muslims were required by their faith at all times to keep free from non-Muslim occupation and control was brought under non-Muslim domination through a system of mandates. While this process was going on the Indian Muslim opinion, to quote the words of the late Maulana Mohammad Ali, "unrepresented at Peace Conference and represented before the Allies themselves only by unrepresentative Mussalmans was rigorously suppressed in India by means of those well-known engines of tyranny and terrorism such as the Press Act, Defence of India Act and Regulation III of 1818 and, finally, the declaration of Martial Law in parts of India over and above the abuse of the ordinary penal law of the land." Strong feelings were roused among Indian Muslims by the policy of Britain and her Allies towards Turkey and her Empire. In the meanwhile the Jallianwalla Massacre and the Punjab Martial Law had shocked the whole country and the movement for self-government had grown in volume. The Mussalmans had started the Central Khilafat Committee to carry on a vigorous agitation in the country for securing justice to Turkey and protecting Jaziratul Arab and they were prepared to adopt direct action. As a result of various Conferences between Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders and representative Muslims it was decided that non-co-operation movement should be started for the triple purpose of undoing the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs and winning Swaraj. This movement was inaugurated on Aug. 1. 1920. the day on which the late Lokmanya Tilak died. Maulana Shaukat Ali, along with his brother, Maulana Mohammad Ali threw himself heart and soul in this movement and it is no exaggeration to say that the strength and success of that movement were due in no small measure to the organizational and agitational work of Ali Brothers whose names had become household words.

KARACHI TRIAL.

In Sept. 1921 Maulana Shaukat Ali, with his brother, Maulana Mohammad Ali, Moulvi Hussein Ahmed, Dr. Kitchlew and Shankaracharya Bharati Krishna and two others were arrested and taken for trial under section 121-A and 124 A of the I.P.C. to Karachi where the historic trial took place. Barring the Shankracharya who was acquitted Maulana Shaukat Ali and other co-accused were sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment. He was in Karachi jail for some time and then removed the Rajkot prison. Of his arrest Gandhiji wrote: "They (the Ali Brotners" call themselves Siamese twins. They are inseparable. In imprisoning Maulana Mahommadd Ali the Government has imprisoned the Khilafat. For the two brothers are the truest representatives of the Khilafat. They cannot rest so long as the Khilafat remains practically a prisoner and their holy places virtually under non-Muslim control. The Government, however, will find that they have not succeeded in imprisoning the spirit of the Brothers, and that the Khilafat struggle will rage all the fiercer for their imprisonment. The spirit of the Brothers will leave in every true Hindu and Muslim who will keep the Khilafat flame steady and shining. But the Brothers today stand for more than Khilafat. They want Swaraj and the redress of the Punjab wrong equally with the redress of the Khilafat wrong." The arrest of the Ali Brothers inaugurated a campaign of repression against the Non-Co-operation movement which was intensified when the Prince of Wales arrived a few days later. After his release Maulana Shaukat Ali, with his brother, Maulana Mohammad Ali took prominent part in Congress activities and Maulana Mahomed Ali was elected President of the Cocanada Session of the Congress in 1923. After the publication of the Nehru Report on a Constitution for India in 1928 a difference of view arose between Shaukat Ali and other leading Congressmen and Maulana Shaukat Ali drifted away from the Congress and his politics took more and more a communal turn. He was appointed a member of the Round Table Conference and attended the World Muslim Conference invited by Ibn Saud, King of Hedjaz and toured the World and visited Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Yamen and Hedjaz. In 1933 he was invited to America to deliver lectures on Islam. He was elected a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly at the last election. He was one of the founders of the "Khilafat" daily in Bombay and was its editor until his death. Some years ago the Government restored his pension which had been stopped ment activities and he was allowed to return to Rampur from which he had been exiled for many years.

Mohd. Nissar who is arriving in Bombay to-morrow to assist the Muslims in the Pentangular Cricket Tournament.

MUSLIM TEAM FOR PENTANGULAR

Strong Batting And Bowling Combination

The Muslims have a very strong batting and bowling combination to represent them in the Pentangular Tournament in their match against Europeans due to commence on November 29.

The following have been selected:—

1. SYED WAZIR ALI (Captain)
2. DILAWAR HUSSAIN
3. SYED NAZIR ALI
4. MAHOMED NISSAR
5. AMIR ILAHI
6. MUBARAK ALI
7. MUSHTAK ALI
8. SYED AHMED
9. H. M. KADRI
10. K. C. IBRAHIM
11. ABBAS KHAN

The Reserves are: A. BAPORIA and Y. N. LALJI.

NEW DELHI.—The Central Government have declared the Colony at Aden to be a reciprocating territory, and the Supreme Court of the said Colony to be a Superior Court of that territory, for purposes of Sec. 44-A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.—United Press.

CHAMPION OF WOMEN'S FREEDOM

Bombay Tributes To Ataturk's Memory

WOMEN MOURN LOSS OF SHAUKAT ALI

"The women of India mourn the death of the veteran warrior and statesman; the hero of a hundred battles and the indomitable champion of the cause of women; not only the liberator of Turkey, but the very spirit of progress and the soul of Islam 'declared Mrs. Faiz Tyabjee, the President of a conference of Muslim women at Kaiserbag, Dongri, convened on Sunday evening, to express their sorrow at the demise of Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

The meeting was arranged under the joint auspices of the Indian Women's Unity Club, Gandhi Seva Sena, Anjumani Khavateen and Gurjar Ladies Social Club, and was attended by a large and distinguished gathering of predominantly Muslim women.

"RISEN LIKE A METEOR"

Mrs. Tyabjee, thanked the ladies present for the honour they had done her in electing her to the chair, and traced the early life and career of the Ataturk. Born of humble parentage, without the benefit of much education, by sheer tenacity of purpose, and integrity of character he had risen like a meteor in European politics and had raised Turkey, which was considered to be the sick man of the East, to the position of any first rate European power.

During the turbulent days of the Khilafat agitation, India showed the keen interest she evinced in Turkish affairs, in a practical manner. History recorded the many lives Indian Muslims laid down fighting Turkey's battles. This was due to the fact that Turkey symbolised and embodied in herself Islamic culture and tradition, and the more backward Muslims of the world looked to Turkey for guidance and inspiration.

THROWN INTO PRISON

Impact with European civilization and the progressive influences of the times, roused in the young Turks of Kemal's earlier days, the enthusiasm for breaking away the fetters of superstition and meaningless customs. Kemal led the movement of the youthful enthusiasts and lovers of democracy, and was thrown into prison.

At the outbreak of the war, he was released. Turkey's participation on the side of Germany cost her bitterly and the subsequent treaty of the victorious allies, found Turkey, broken in spirit, dismembered, and an object of universal contempt. Though hope had disappeared from the horizon, Kemal Pasha did not lose heart. Out of this wreck, the ashes of an empire, the modern Turkey, was re-constructed by Kemal brick by brick with infinite labour and infinite love; with the indefatigable zeal of a visionary and a dreamer.

Kemal realised that one of the fundamental reasons for the degeneracy and decadence of the Old Ottoman Empire, was the backwardness and inferior position of its women.

Where woman, the mother of the race, the councillor guide and companion of man, was relegated to a position of dependence and inequality, the prospects of forging a great and free nation, were few. Therefore Mustafa Kemal released woman from ner agelong bondage and servitude, and made her free, equal and self-respecting. The evils of the system of Purdah, were removed. Schools and colleges were opened all over Turkey, for men and women. Property rights, were acceded to women.

OBJECT LESSON FOR INDIA

Turkey had a great object lesson for India. The sick man of Europe was sick no more and occupied a pre-eminent position in international politics. This greatness of Turkey were impossible, if woman had not been recognised as an equal partner in life, and admitted into her own proper and rightful position.

SYMPATHY WITH TURKEY

After the conclusion of the address, the following resolution was moved, by the president.

"This conference records its great sorrow at the death of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, who was not only the liberator of his country, but the champion of woman's freedom and equality, and destroyed agelong and superstitious customs which had imposed terrible disabilities on women of Turkey and kept them in ignorance, superstition and bondage. This conference also expresses its feelings of condolence to Turkey in this, the hour of her irreparable loss."

A copy of the resolution was sent to the Turkish Government.

Mrs. Rattanbai Mehta, said that in old Turkey, no less than present day India, all privileges and rights were withheld from women, in the name of religion. Kemal's greatness was in showing to the world that the essence of no religion could impose unnecessary and humiliating burdens on women.

Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Asaf Fyzee said, that Indian women occupied to-day the same position and suffered the same disabilities as pre-Kemal Turkey, and a correct interpretaton and practical translation of the spirit of Islam into an active reality, would give to the much-suffering Muslim women, of India, the just share in life for which they were asking.

LATE SHAUKAT ALI

At the conclusion of the meeting, information was received of the death of Maulana Shaukat Ali and a condolence resolution was moved by Mrs. Tyabjee and unanimously passed by the meeting, expressing their recognition of the great service the Maulana had done to India and the Muslim community in particular.

Telegrams of condolence were sent to the bereaved members of the Maulana's family.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

B. P. C. C. And Municipal Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I was pained to find that in a certain section of the Press in Bombay a deliberately mischievous propaganda being carried on against the Selection Board of the B.P.C.C. who have been responsible for the selection of candidates for the ensuing Municipal election. In the absence of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, I as a member of the Selection Board, deem it my duty to counter-act the mischief intended to be done by the said section of the Press.

It is said that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai did not want to interfere with the vested interests while myself and Mr. Velji Napoo were the creatures of Sardar Patel and S. K. Patil, with the result that the selection of candidates made by us has not been independent and impartial. It is a matter of regret that Dr. Rajabally Patel should have been ill and we were deprived of his services. So far as Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Velji Napoo and myself are concerned, all throughout the proceedings we never allowed ourselves to be influenced by any outside agency in the matter of selection.

Of course, whenever necessary we did invite information regarding candidates who had applied for selection on the Congress ticket and we have decided on such information received after applying our mind to the task assigned to us. So far as possible we had endeavoured to see to the interest and prestige of the Congress in selecting the candidates for the different wards.

It is suggested in a section of the Press in our city that we were not free agents in selecting candidates and that we merely carried out the behests of Sardar Patel and S. K. Patil, or some other friends. I can confidently say that Sardar Patel did not endeavour either to influence the Selection Board in favour of any candidate or show his partiality otherwise. The same can be said of Mr. Patil. No doubt we sought information from Messrs. Patil and Gunvantlal Kapadia and others with regard to the applicants and all assistance in that respect was given to us.

I have further to add for the information of the public that we have so far as possible, tried to allocate particular wards for particular candidates as asked for. In some cases we had, as a matter of expediency, shifted candidates from one ward to the other so as to ensure success at the polls. So far as we know we have not heard any complaint from the candidates selected and I presume that the complaint voice in the section of the Press is a result of mere imagination of the Press correspondent than anything else.

I would not have entered into this controversy but when remarks are made in public involving names of responsible Congressmen, I thought it my duty on behalf of the Selection Board to place before the public what had in fact happened. I do desire and be understood that the Selection Board does not want to enter into a heated controversy on the subject. I only wish to add that the Selection Board has tried to do its duty by the city in its best interests.—Yours etc.,

D. R. GHARPURE.

"Protect The Stripper"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the supplementary agenda for the November meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation which appeared in your esteemed journal I was happy to see that Mr. Osman Sobani has given notice to move the following resolution:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to invite the attention of the Bombay Millowners' Association and Government to the prevailing danger to the health of the operatives employed in the Carding Department in the textile mills and to request them to consider the desirability of compelling the millowners to instal vacuum stripping system as is being adopted in all civilised countries and in modern mills in Ahmedabad, Cawnpore and Madras or to take any other measures with a view to protecting the operatives from the danger of inhaling dust and fluff".

As a carder, spinner and mill manager of nearly 25 years' standing, I claim to know something about the hardship suffered by the poor Baaiyas employed in the carding and the willow departments of textile mills. Mr. Sobhani is a new member of the Corporation and as far as I know does not belong to any party and may find it difficult to convince his colleagues of the urgent necessity of effective measures to relieve the sufferings of these operatives. I have, therefore, to seek the hospitality of your columns to draw the attention of the Social Service League and the Kamgar Unions to support the resolution of Mr. Sobhani.—Yours etc.,

"MILL MANAGER."

November, 23, 1938.

"Charity Match"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am sure the vast majority of your readers will acclaim the suggestion to hold a charity match after the Pentangular Tournament. This great humanitarian effort in aid of the victims in China, Spain and Germany should not remain merely an idea. The expense of realising the champion team plus the eleven stars for two or three days longer should not prove prohibitive, and I am sure in view of the wide appeal of these three great charities, the Gymkhana will not be backward in authorising the Pentangular Committee to arrange the match. If necessary, the expenses might be deducted from the proceeds. It only means that the Gymkhanas will have to bear the expenses of roughly three players for two or three days. Assuming the Hindus are champions would the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana bear the expenses of their team for a three days' fixture? I suggest the public might prefer a Saturday-Sunday fixture for the match.—Yours etc.,

HIRALAL K. MEHTA.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The suggestion of a charity match to be staged at the conclusion of the Pentangular Cricket Tournament deserves the full support of Bombay's sporting public.

Firstly, it affords us an excellent opportunity to express our deep sympathy in a practical manner for the millions suffering under the inhuman brutality of the totalitarian countries.

Secondly, the cricket treat promised should appeal to everyone and all communities alike, as the all-powerful Hindu side, who will doubtless become champions, will at last find in the combination of the "stars" of the other four teams, a most worthy opponent and I would not like to forecast the result.

Your news that Mr. Tairsee approved the suggested match was most welcome and with his support more than half the difficulties in organising such a match disappear. I have no doubt the Cricket Club of India would gladly place their grounds and able managment at the disposal of the Committee organising the charity match. A grand time will be had by all and a good cause will be served.—Yours etc.,

"AN UNDER-GRADUATE".

"Wanted More Medical Schools"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read with interest your leaderette under the caption of "Wanted More Medical Schools" in the columns of "Frankly Speaking" of the issue of 23rd instant. I appreciate your advocacy of the cause of Homoeopathy and appeal to the public for private donations to the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association, under whose auspices the Bombay Homoeopathic College and Charitable Dispensary are conducted. Interested as I am in the Art of Homoeopathy, I would like to know the address of the above-named institution so that I may contribute my mite to help them in their work.—Yours etc.,

R. B. JOSHI.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

"Maundy Thursday"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I notice that two correspondents have asked that Maundy Thursday, which falls in what is called the "Holy Week" at the end of the Lenten season, should be declared a holiday for Catholics. It is difficult to have any sympathy for this kind of request considering that the services on that day are held early enough in the morning for clerks and others to attend before they go to work and late enough in the evening long after they have left office.

It is evident that this request is from clerks and people of their station in life who wish to enjoy a holiday on that day under the pretence of religious devotion. India is full of holidays enough not to add another to the long list. Little do these people, who imagine they are so devout as to spend a whole day in senseless religious exercises, rambling from one Church to another, imagine the inconvenience they put their employers by such enforced holidays. They have holidays from Good Friday to Easter Monday and these do not appear enough for them. The request to spend a whole day on Maundy Thursday in enforced idleness is due to an outworn belief, though still strong in this country, that to visit a certain number of Churches on that day confer a special grace. One feels that people who wish to enjoy this kind of fun ought not to work in offices and other employment; their proper place is a monastery.—Yours, etc.,

PERICLES.

Bengal Cabinet Reshuffle

Fresh Move For Congress Coalition Ministry

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

Speculation is rife in political circles about the possible formation of a Congress Coalition in Bengal.

Following the breakdown of negotiations between the Ministerialist Coalition and some of the Opposition groups, about the end of last month, por-parlours were reported to have taken place between prominent Congressmen and representatives of the Ministerialist Party for a possible reshuffling of the Cabinet in order to make it responsible of all political groups in the Province, including the nominees of the Congress. Subsequent events, however, changed the political atmosphere to a great extent, and with the appointment of the leaders of the two Proja Groups in the Assembly as Ministers, all talks of a Congress Coalition Ministry seemed to have receded to the background.

But the air is again thick with the rumour that negotiation for such a Coalition has been renewed and that it will have advanced a great way about the beginning of next month, when in addition to Congress leader, who will be attending the Working Committee meeting, some prominent Ministerialists from Bengal are also likely to visit Wardha.

The sudden visit of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to the City this week and her movement, here are also interpreted by independent observers as having some bearing on the reported negotiations.

The Congress leaders and the minister however, do not corroborate any of these stories.—A.P.

CENTRAL MARKETING CONFERENCE

Twenty-Three Ministers To Attend Session On Tuesday

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26.

Twenty-three Ministers from Indian Provinces and States are expected to attend the Marketing Conference, which will be opened by the Viceroy, on November 29.

The Conference will be presided over by Sir Jagdish Pershad, member for Education, Health and Lands, and will last for two days. Most of the Provinces are sending two Ministers, while Bengal will be represented by three, namely the Premier Mr. Fazlul Huq, the Finance Minister and the Minister incharge of Agriculture.

NEED OF REGULATION

As already stated, the Government of India have decided to bring before budget session of Assembly a bill to regulate weights in India. The regulation of measures, which is a Provincial subject is for Provincial Governments to undertake. The prevalence of a large number and variety of measures within each Province is regarded as a definite hindrance to the development of trade in agricultural produce; hence the need for their regulation.—A. P.

Sind Premier For Delhi

KARACHI, Nov. 26.

The Hon. Pir Illahibux, Revenue Minister, is leaving for Delhi to-morrow night to attend the annual meeting of the Imperial Council of Agriculture to be opened by the Viceroy on November 29. After three days' stay there he will proceed to Lahore to study rural reconstruction work there. During his short sojourn to Lahore he will be the guest of the Hon. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of Punjab.

Interviewed in connection with his recent tour in Sind Pir Illahibux said that certain districts were suffering badly due to failure of crops. Liberal remissions in revenues had been allowed.—United Press.

Two More Victims Of Nowshera Tragedy Expire

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27.

Official intimation has been received from Peshawar that Major A. N. Rea, Fourth Battalion, Second Punjab Regiment, who was wounded at Nowshera as a result of shooting by a sepoy who ran amuck, succumbed to his injuries last night.

Jemedar Fateh Khan, an Indian officer, who was wounded at the same time, also died last night.—A.P.

ALL-EUROPE ARAB DAY

Protest Against Britain's Policy in Palestine

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

It is reported here that an Arab Day in whole of Germany will be observed by the members of the Arab Association in Berlin towards the end of November and the Arabs will appear in their national dress, distributing leaflets giving the Arabs view points, collecting fund from every Arabs in Germany. The central office of the Association in Berlin has also formed several branches in the principal cities of Europe, and about two million Arabs have enlisted themselves. An all-Continent Arab Day will be observed very shortly by the Association. The main object of the Association is to carry on propaganda in favour of the Arabs of Palestine, in the whole of Europe.

A Students' Conference in Cairo to discuss the Palestine question has just been held by the students of the Egyptian University and a large number of students of other institutions of Cairo, including Al-Azhar University Students from India and other Oriental countries, also participated in the Conference.

The following resolutions:

(1) Considering Palestine is an indivisible part of the great Arab fatherland and the struggle for this end is held as a trust by every Egyptian.

(2) Condemning England's hostile attitude to Palestine.

(3) Supporting Palestine's legitimate demands and deploring the United States of America's stand towards the Arabs and their rights.

(4) Protesting an England's Ambassador and to the League of Nations against what is going on in Palestine.

(5) Asking the Conference Executive Committee to get in touch with the Universities and higher schools in the eastern countries with a view to unifying efforts for supporting Palestine.

(6) Approving the P. T. I. scheme for Palestine and to try to form a medical mission to proceed to Palestine for the aid of the wounded.

CYCLONE BREACHES RAILWAY TRACK

SAMALKOT, Nov. 27.

The District Transportation Superintendent, M. and S. M. Railway, Bezwada, wires:—Owing to cylone on the night of November 25, the track was breached between Annavaram and Hamasavaram, Regupalem and Yellamanchill, and between Yellamanchili and Bayyavaram. Transhipment of through passengers is not possible at present. Through running of trains will probably be restored after seven days.—United Press.

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CHEST colds are dangerous—do not trust unproven remedies. Sloan's Liniment for over 75 years has proved its value for breaking up congestion, restoring normal blood circulation. It brings quick relief, speeds complete recovery. Simply pat it on the chest without rubbing. It penetrates deeply, gives a comforting warmth. It is not greasy and will not blister nor harm the skin.

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xn

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED
Bombay, Nov. 26.

P and O S N s.s. Ranpura of 9331 reg tons Capt J M Legg arrived from Yokohama via Kobe Shanghai Hongkong Singapore Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Toyama Maru of 4386 reg tons Capt S Kusano arrived from Karachi via Cutch Kundla with cotton and scrap iron cargo.

B I S N s.s. Varsova of 1955 reg tons Capt W J Clarke arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers horses and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Barala of 1899 reg tons Capt J H Johnson arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports Karachi Mangrol and Verawal with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Takliwa of 3742 reg tons Capt OWAH Hole arrived from Durban via African Coast Ports and Mombassa with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING

The following vessel booked for loading on 25-11-38.

S S Jalamohan (ScSN) for Tuticorin Colombo and Rangoon

S S Gogra (MM) for Tuticorin and Calcutta

S S Gurna (MM) for Karachi Cutch and Kathiawar C Ports

SAILED

Turnor Morrison s.s. Nurmahal of 3380 reg tons Capt P W Palmer sailed for Singapore via Beypore and Rangoon with local and same bottom cargo

J Finlay s.s. Clan Murdock of 3638 reg tons Capt P E Williams sailed for Porebunder and Navlakhi with same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Sirsa of 3387 reg tons Capt R C Brown sailed for Karachi via Bhawnagar and Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and local cargo.

P and O S N s.s. Ranpura of 9331 reg tons Capt J M Legg sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo

Killick Nixon s.s. Baron Maclay of 3870 reg tons Capt R Walker sailed for Karachi in water ballast.

O S Kaisha's s.s. Tosan Maru of 5180 reg tons Capt K Orihara sailed for Kobe via Singapore with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Gogra of 3126 reg tons Capt K S Mc Lennan sailed for Tuticorin with local cargo.

B I S N s.s. Gurna of 3228 reg tons Capt Russell sailed for Karachi via Port Okha with local and same bottom cargo

Anglo Iranian Oil s.s. British Aviator of 4136 reg tons Capt J Leitch sailed for Cochin with same bottom cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Nov. 26.

1 Lahore 3161 Karachi 26-11 M M
2 Tosan Maru 5180 Japan 27-11 O S K
4 Clan Murdoch 3638 Porebunder 26-11 J Finlay
12 Circassia 6583 Glasgow 23-11 Anchor Line
14 Treuenfels 5196 Antwerp 6-12 L Edwards
18 Cathay 8746 London 4-3-39 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Gogra 3126 Burma 26-11 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Nurmahal 3380 Rangoon 26-11 T Morrison
B Jehangir 2157 Jeddah 2-12 T Morrison
N Sophie Marie 677 M Coast 26-11 Merchant S N
P/R El Madina 1628 Jeddah 3-12 Scindia S N
H Hashemi 296 tons N F N F S Hassum
F Rizwani 3306 Jeddah 28-11 T Morrison

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Viceroy of India 5-12-38 P and O
Narkunda 1-12-38 P and O S N
Carthage 8-12-38 P and O S N
Bhutan 3-12-38 P and O S N
Comorin 15-12-38 P and O S N
Nagpore 21-12-38 P and O S N
Rajputana 22-12-38 P and O S N
FROM HULL
Kioto 2-12-38 J Finlay
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Canterbury 28-11-38 K Nixon
Castalia 3-12-38 Anchor Line
FROM HAMBURG
Weissenfels 29-11-38 L Edwards
Trifels 8-12-38 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Simla 15-12-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Atlanta City 30-11-38 M M
Pres Monroe 22-12-38 F F Campbell
City of Bath 28-11-38 F F Campbell
Marken 14-12-38 L Edward
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 19-12-38 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Villar Perosa 29-11-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 5-12-38 Lloyd Triestatino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Canton 24-12-38 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 18-11-38 L Triestino
Burdwan 21-11-38 P and O S N
Ryfuku Maru 29-11-38 O S Kaisya
Victoria 30-11-38 L Triestino
Nagato Maru 14-12-38 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 29-11-38 N Y Kaisha
Kawato Maru 1-12-38 O S K
FROM RANGOON
Jalamani 29-11-38 Sc. S N
FROM BASRA
Barpeta 1-12-38 M M
Varsova 26-11-38 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Strathallan 2-12-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 16-12-38 P and O S N
FROM CALCUTTA
Jalakrishna 27-11-38 Sc. S N
Jalarajan 29-11-38 Sc S N
FROM DURBAN
Karanja 10-12-38 M M
Tairea 24-12-38 M M
FROM KARACHI
Vita 1-12-38 M M
Wartenfels 1-12-38 L Edwards
Baroda 29-11-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Strathallan 3-12-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 10-12-38 P and O S N
Somali 30-12-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 17-12-38 P and O S N
Dalgoma 24-11-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 31-12-38 P and O S N
Canton 24-12-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Circassia 2-12-38 Anchor Line
Celicia 23-12-38 Anchor Line
City of Benares 2-12-38 K Nixon
FOR HAMBURG
Lustenfels 3-12-38 L Edward
Treuenfels 6-12-38 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
City of Auckland 4-12-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Monroe 24-12-38 F F Campbell
City of Bath 29-11-38 F F Campbell
FOR SAIGON
Villar Perosa 30-11-38 L Triestino
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 16-11-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 23-12-38 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Victoria 30-11-38 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Conte Rosso 19-12-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 5-12-38 L Triestino
Lahore 15-12-38 P and O
Bhutan 6-12-38 P and O S N
Rajputana 22-12-38 P and O
Toyama Maru 1-12-38 N Y Kaisya
Tosan Maru 27-11-38 O S Kaisha
Carthage 8-12-38 P and O S N
FOR SYDNEY
Narkunda 1-12-38 P and O S N
Comorin 15-12-38 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Barala 30-11-38 M M
Varsova 1-12-38 M M
FOR DURBAN
Karanja 21-12-38 M M
Takliwa 7-12-38 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Elmadina 3-12-38 Scindia S N
Jehangir 2-12-38 T Morrison
FOR KARACHI
Vita 3-12-38 M M
City of Dunkerk 24-11-38 K Nixon
Lahore 28-11-38 M M
Weissenfels 3-12-38 L Edwards

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Jehangir 25-11-38
S S Bhadravati 25-11-38
S S Netravati 25-11-38
S S Victoria Marie 25-11-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, Nov. 26.

S S Truenfels for Hamburg: 2760 bags gr nut oil cake P Surchand; 30 bdls henna leaves S M Rajgor; 44 bags roots S M Rajgor; 2800 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam; 7000 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji.

For Stavanger: 1000 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad.

For Oslo: 1000 bags gr nut oil cake P Surchand; 1250 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad.

For Antwerp: 128 bags kardi seed S M Rajgor.

For Thessaloniki: 30 bags henna powder D Abraham.

For New York: 150 bales cotton raw H Harji.

For Rotterdam: 100 cases cashew kernels L Shamji

S S Toyama Maru for Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton B Gangadhar; 100 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan; 300 bales raw cotton Podar Trading; 105 bales raw cotton L Ramji; 501 bales raw cotton S Karamsi; 200 bales raw cotton H Nensey; 400 bales raw cotton The Swastik G Trading; 1050 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 600 bales raw cotton M S Kaisha; 400 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons; 850 bales raw cotton Kotak; 100 bales raw cotton Langley; 850 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 75 tons scrap iron Faiz.

For Osaka: 500 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan; 100 bales raw cotton Podar Trading; 500 bales raw cotton The Nisho; 200 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 775 bales raw cotton Langley; 100 bales raw cotton B Factories; 750 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

For Yokohama: 100 bales raw cotton Podar Trading; 300 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 400 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

For Yokkaichi: 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton Langley

S S City of Bath for Halifax: 3600 bags gr nut kernel S M Rajgor; 250 bags gr lentils S M Rajgor; 500 bags gr nut kernels P Haridas.

For Toranto: 15 cases condiments E Spinner.

For New York: 535 bags sesame seeds D Abraham and Sons; 82 bags dill seed D Abraham and Sons; 130 bags psyllium seed D Abraham and Sons; 119 bags gum D Abraham and Sons; 643 bags tale powder D Abraham and Sons; 18 bales cotton prints D Abraham and Sons; 365 bags gum S Khetsey; 334 bags gum S Dharsi.

For Baltimore: 322 bags sesame seeds D Abraham and Sons.

For Philadelphia: 223 bales wool raw D Abraham and Sons; 125 bales wool raw C Lister; 128 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

For Boston: 124 bags sesame seeds D Abraham and Sons; 143 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

For Marseilles: 185 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor.

S S Tosan Maru for Kobe: 150 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo; 100 bales raw cotton M Jetha; 131 bales raw cotton Viram Ladha; 85 bales raw cotton K Poonja; 99 bales raw cotton P Harji; 300 bales raw cotton A Khimji.

For Osaka: 110 bags aluminium scrap G Gabriel.

S S Circassia for Marseilles: 30 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton.

For Liverpool: 1361 bags gr nut oil cake Indo Foreign Commercial Corporation; 374 bags mourah meel N J Shah; 35 bales wool raw C Lister; 685 bags linseed oil cake The Cotton Agents

For Manchester: 50 bales cotton fly Sapt T. Products (India).

IMPORTS

S S Kenya Agent M Mackenzie from Kilindivi: 3046 bags potatoes.

From Mombassa: 3056 bags potatoes; 641 bags coveries; 2583 bales cotton.

From Seychellies: 6701 bags copra; 1352 nos cocos de mar

From L Marques: 542 ingots bars of copper; 1850 bags crude asbestos.

From Baria: 2347 bags crude asbestos.

From D'Salaam: 684 bags gum: 2511 bales cotton.

From Zanzibar: 387 bales cloves.

S S Bankura Agent M Mackenzie from Muscat: 932 bxs wet box wet boxes; 2484 bags dry dates; 224 cts pomegranates; 70 bdls salted fish.

From B Abbas: 130 bags almonds; 34 jottas dried rose flower; 495 bags raisin.

From Kshahr: 148 bags attari; 530 bags poppyseed; 300 bags gum; 46 bags zeera.

From Bushire: 131 bags roots; 200 bags almonds; 200 bags assafotida; 50 cases raisins; 93 jottas rose water; 417 bags gum,.

From Bahrein: 161 bags dry dates; 621 bdls wet dates.

From Karachi: 1941 bags wheat; 203 cases dry fruit.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Nov. 25.

	Season To Date	This Week	Corresponding Season 1937/8	Corresponding Week 1937
Total in sight (excluding linters)	6,548	258	8,795	348
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	2,722	190	2,675	156
Exports from U. S. Ports	1,541	87	2,458	129
Of which to Japan	339	23	103	5
Of which to China	9	1	21	3
Of which to Great Britain	207	17	749	26
Of which to Germany	232	3	443	22
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,170	—	3,314
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	3,521	—	2,493
World's Visible supply	—	10,051	—	8,921
Of which to American Cotton	—	8,056	—	7,388
Forwadred to World's mills (excluding linters)	3,925	277	4,288	255
Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,608	110	4,872	192

N. B.—All in bales 000's omitted.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov 26

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	93/8
4 per cent 1960/70	111/4
5 per cent 1945/55	116/11

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	116
Bank of Hindusthan	30/8
Bank of India	148
Central Bank	30
Imperial Bank F P	1576/4
Imperial Bank P P	384/6
Indian Overseas Bank	45
Reserve Bank	115/4
Union Bank	5/12

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	505
Ambica	243/12
Arun	227/6
Arvind	1320
Asok	223/12
Bharatkhand	2505
Bombay Dyeing	892/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	202
Calico	611/4
Central India	241/4
Century	256/4
Colaba	148/2
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	385
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	155
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	55
Jubilee	206/4
Khatau Makanji	117/8
Kohinoor	260
Laxmi Cotton	528/12
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	101/4
Morarji	136/14
Mysore	88/12
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	230/10
Raipur	730
Rajnagar	226/4
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	72/12
Sholapur	3200
Simplex	80
Swadeshi	221/4
Vishnu	1250

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord	1427/8
Tata Hydro Ord	156/14
Tata Power Ord	1395

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	139/6
Ajmer Electrics	12/8
Amalgamated	12/2
Bombay Suburban	142/8
Bombay Tram	123/7
Surat Electrics	172/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Services of India	5/8
Alcock Ashdown	342/12
Associated Cements	108/8
Belapur	183/2
Bombay Burma New	182/8
Bombay Burma Old	527/8
Bombay Steam	216/4
Bombay Telephone	82/4
Br B Petrol	3/13
Burma Corporation	6/5
Dalmia Cement	9/8
Indian Bleaching	125/10
Industrial Investment Tr	41/4
Indian Radio Ord	385/10
Indian Radio Defd	390
Indian Copper	2/6
Indian Iron	32
Mysore Sugar	30/8
Port Canning	74/8
Premier Construction	65/12
Rohtas Industries	26
Scindia Steam	20/2
Shivrajpur	52/8
Tata Oil	48/8
Tata Steel ordy	320
Tata Steel Defd	1552/8

JUTES

Birla Jute	15/4
Howrah XD	59/2
Hukumchand	6/8
Kamarhatty	4/0
Kanknarrah	365
Lawrence	333
Reliance	60

RATES ON DRY SKINS

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The Railway Rates Advisory Committee consisting of Sir Zahid Suhrawardy, President, Rai Bahadur P. C. Bose, Railway Member, and the Hon. Sir Rahimtulla M. Chinoy, Commercial member, will commence the hearing of the complaint of Messrs. D. Abraham and Sons, Shipping and Clearing Agents, Bombay, against the B. B. and C. I., E.I., and N.W., Railways, in the Legislative Council Hall Buildings (Ground Floor), Bombay, on Monday, the 28th November at 12 noon (Standard Time).

The applicant alleges, 'inter alia,' that the enhanced freight rate of Re. 1-7-1 per maund for Dry Skins for export for a minimum wagon load of 300 maunds from Delhi to Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, which came into force from the 1st January 1938, is unreasonable and unjustified, especialy in view of the prevalent depression in the price of skins and that, as a result of the increase, Indian exporters find it difficult to successfully compete abroad with their foreign business rivals.

Mr. M. B. Samarth, Bar-at-Law, of the Bombay High Court, will represent the applicant, while the respondent railways will be represented by Mr. N. Barwell, Bar-at-Law, of the Calcutta High Court.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. have issued the following report dated London Nov. 9:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,414,426 on November 2nd showing no change as compared with the previous wednesday.

In the open market about £3,300,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing during the week. Offerings included some re-sales and there were purchases on Continental account, but the main proportion of supplies was taken for shipment to New York.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold, registered from midday on the 31st ulto, to midday on the 7th inst:—

IMPORTS.

British East Africa	£16,795
British India	546,566
New Zealand	25,698
Uruguay	343,700
Siam	8,677
Germany	843,791
France	961
Switzerland	45,967
Other countries	10,341
	£1,842,456

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£2,393,038
Canada	44,408
France	1,006
Netherlands	391,679
Switzerland	35,860
Belgium	146,263
Other countries	9,331
Netherlands	391,679
Switzerland	35,860
Belgium	146,263
Other countries	9,331
	£3,021,585

The s.s. "Maloja" which sailed from Bombay on November 5th carries gold to the value of about £40,800.

SILVER.

Conditions were rather quiet during the past week and prices showed only small variations.

Buying for American trade requirements continued and purchases were made for the Continent, demand being met mainly by sales on Eastern account and speculative resales. The Indian Bazaars also made resales as well as moderate fresh purchases and purchases to cover bear sales.

The market as yet shows no decided tendency and for the immediate future no important change is indicated.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 31st ulto. to midday on the 7th inst:—

IMPORTS.

France	£ 33 786
Belgium	14,974
New Zealand	1,875
Other countries	1,902
	£ 52,537

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£639,710
Germany	8,980
Hungary	13,757
Other countries	2,680
	£ 665,127

INDIAN DAIRY INDUSTRY

Proposal To Start Milk Recording Societies

For the development of high milk yielding strains of important breeds of Indian cattle, the question of forming milk recording societies, has been under consideration of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for some time. The necessity for the establishment of a system of milk records has also been emphasised by Dr. Wright.

Although the subject is one which should develop provincially the Advisory Board of the Council consider that the Council should take the initiative and have accordingly recommended that:—

(a) Work should be started, to begin with, in the home districts of the 8 breeds in respect of which herd books are being established by the Council,

(b) Milk recorders should be appointed in each of the selected areas to visit all recording centres and check the results;

(c) The constitution of the societies should be left to the provinces, and

(d) Half the cost should be borne by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for a limited period.

These recommendations have been accepted by the Council and enquiries have been made from the provincial Governments concerned whether they agree to the proposals.

It would also greatly facilitate the improvement of the Indian dairy industry, if a uniform system of milk recording were adopted for dairy herds throughout the country. Such records of performances of milch cattle are also likely to be useful in their proper marketing. At present such information is not available. With this object in view draft forms for milk recording were prepared, but the Standing Dairy Committee decided in 1935 that before adopting these forms, their suitability for general use should be tested by practical trial on farms in various parts of India.

Accordingly, the forms which provide for detailed information regarding the pedigree, record of weight from birth to maturity, diseases, movements, monthly milk yield, dates of calving, lactations and live weight, were circulated to provincial Governments and private dairies. The reports received show that, while the forms are generally suitable, their utility can be enhanced by minor modifications, which will be considered by the Dairying Committee.

NO PLACE FOR JEW REFUGEES IN CEYLON

COLOMBO, (By Mail.)

According to the "Times of Ceylon", there will not be a Jewish Colony in Ceylon. The Governor, Sir Andrew Caldecott, has recommended to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that only Jews "of eminence" should be permitted to enter the island as permanent residents.

The Governor consulted the Board of Ministers on the matter, which was raised by the Secretary of State in an urgent dispatch recently, and the general feeling was that the state of trade and the present problem of unemployment among educated Ceylonese did not permit of any influx of Jews into the island.—United Press.

Khalsa College Honours Maharajah Of Patiala

His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala who came to Bombay in connection with the Princes' Conference was profusely garlanded and given an hearty send-off at the Victoria Terminus by the Principal S. Kashmira Singh and the staff of the Khalsa College, Sardar Balwant Singh. President Singh Sabha, Bombay and many other prominent Sikhs of the city.

"I must hurry back now," said His Highness, "because a part of my state is stricken with famine and I must stand with my people in their distress and do my bit for them," "The Sikhs and the Sikh states of the Punjab sink or swim together" continued His Highness. "Let my people unite. There is only one party for which I have the greatest respect that party is the Sikh Panth. My heart throbs for the service of my subjects and my Panth. There is not a thing that I am not prepared to do for them. I hope my people and the great Sikh Panth will let me do my best for them".

Sub-Editor Entitled To Three Months' Notice

MADRAS JUDGE'S DECISION IN NEWSPAPER CASE

MADRAS: Nov. 26.

Mr. A. Narayana Sarma, Third Judge of the Small Causes Court, disposed of a suit in which the question at issue was the period of notice to which a sub-editor in a newspaper office is entitled before his services are terminated.

Mr. J. Sambasiva Rao, an ex-employee of the "Andhra Patrika" sued the proprietor for recovery of Rs. 375 (being five months' salary). It was stated that he was employed as a sub-editor in the "Andhra Patrika" and his services were terminated with effect from 1st June, 1938, by a notice served on him on 31st May, 1938, and giving him a month's salary in lieu of notice.

The plaintiff claimed that he was in law entitled to 12 months' pay, but restricted his claim to six months for considerations of court fee and deducting the one month's pay already given claimed five months' pay of Rs. 375.

It was contended by the defence that the plaintiff did not object at the time of termination of service and that he was entitled to only one month's notice just like any other employee in the superior staff.

JUDGMENT

His Honour in the course of his judgment observed that according to the common law in England reasonable period of notice to a sub-editor was held to be six months.

But journalism in England had attained a high degree of proficiency, with the result that qualifications of a high standard were required of the sub-editors. Since the same standard of efficiency could not be expected in India, it would be less difficult to obtain a berth for efficient men and the rule of six months could not be said to govern the present case.

At the same time His Honour observed that the plaintiff could not be treated as occupying the same position as a clerk and the period of reasonable notice should be taken to be three months.

In this view a decree was given for Rs. 150 with proportionate costs and the suit for the balance dismissed.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN WAR

(Continued from page 6)

from attacking France. The French themselves had mobilised smoothly, resigned to the worst but confident of British support. And so, the "Panther", like the proverbial Arab, stole away without any companions. There was no war.

Testing 'Entente Cordiale'

Why, within four years, had Germany forgotten the lesson which she learnt in 1911? The private opinion of Austen Chamberlain, and of many others competent to judge, was that Germany's prime motive in despatching the "Panther" was to test the reality of the "Entente Cordiale" which it was hoped in Berlin, had been entirely the work of King Edward VII and M. Cambon, and did not reflect the sentiments or policies of the two nations, as nations. Lloyd George, on behalf of Britain, proved Berlin wrong. Why, within four short years, did Germany think that the British policy of 1911 no longer held?

What Germany got from the Agadir incident was a large slice of the French Congo and a regularisation of her position, with France, in Morocco; with a similar guarantee of economic equality as she had already received. For all practical purposes, Morocco became a French protectorate; and Germany agreed not to oppose her within her recognised boundaries.

AYURVEDIC COLLEGE FOR KARNATAK

Pakvasa's Appeal To Wealthier Classes

The Convocation of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College and University was held on Saturday evening at their premises, with the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Council in the chair.

At the outset, Dr. Popat Prabhuram, the President-Founder of the Institution thanked the audience for the immense interest they had evinced in affairs of his Institute. The Registrar of the University then read the report, after which the Chairman conferred degrees upon the Collegians who had passed the necessary qualifying examinations and other practising Ayurvedic physicians of note.

The Hon Mr. Pakvasa, addressing the gathering, congratulated the recipients of the different diplomas, and exhorted them to utilise the knowledge which they had acquired for the benefit of the poor masses, who needed their services. He appealed to the wealthier classes to support Ayurvedic system with all their might. He pointed out how the Hon. Dr. M. D. D Gilder, Minister for Public Health, had succeeded, in spite of strong opposition, in smoothly manoeuvring the passage of the Bill, sponsoring the cause of Ayurvedic Practitioners. He assured the audience that a College would be shortly established in the Karnatak to impart instructions in the indigenous system of medicines

Rajputana Vaidya Conference

(From A Correspondent.)

The third Rajptana Provincial Vaidya Conference will be held at Ratangarh (Bikaner) on 27th 28th november 1938 under the presidentship of Vaidy Kanhaiyalal Sharma Ayurvedachary the chief physician—Shri Ramnarayan Ruia Aushdhalay, ex-president Nutan Vyadhi Vichar Sambhasaparisad 25th All-India Vaidya Conference (Ahmedabad) and the General Secretary of the 28th issuing Sammelan of the same. Most of the prominent Vaidyas are expected to be present.

SATYAGRAHA INEVITABLE

If Federal Scheme Is Imposed: Choice For British Govt.

JULLUNDUR, Nov. 25.

Addressing the citizens of Jullundur Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, amidst thundering applause, declared that if the Federal constitution was forced upon India, a Satyagraha would be inevitable and the responsibility for the revival of the conflict between the Indian public and the British Government would lie upon the British Government themselves.

Rival meetings at two different places in Gandhi Mandap were organised by the local Congress Committee and the local Students' Union in connection with the visit of Mr. Bose to Jullundur. The timely intervention by Seth Sudarshan and Raizada Hansraj resulted in an amicable settlement being reached and both meeting merged into one under the Congress Flag.

Earlier in the day a students' procession paraded through important streets.

GOAL WELL IN SIGHT.

The Congress President replying to numerous addresses by the the Literary League, Congress Committees and the Congress Socialist Party said that he was thankful to the societies and Akali Jatha of Jullundhur for presenting him with a sword, Mr. Bose traced the history of the Congress struggle and added that the fight for freedom started half a century ago.

Continuing Mr. Bose said that although India had not yet achieved independence, the goal was well in sight.

Turning to the Federal Scheme the speaker explained that the British Government wanted to show the world outside that the Indian question was solved, but "our duty is to show both the world and the British Government that we cannot accept a constitution framed by the British Parliament. The constitution which would be acceptable to us should be framed by representatives of India."

AGITATE FOR RELEASE OF POLITICALS.

Mr .Bose exhorted the audience to press for the release of political prisoners in the Punjab and Bengal. He drew a contrast between Congress governed and non-Congress governed provinces and expressed the opinion that people were in entirely changed atmosphere in the former.

Concluding he appealed to Muslims and other communities in India to join the Congress in order to strengthen the national organisation.

He said that the plight of the peasants and workers could not be improved until Swaraj was won. Mr. Bose also referred to the present international situation and stressed the advantage India stood to derive out of it.

The Congress President also spoke at Hoshiarpur, Hariana Garh Shankar and Adampore on the same lines.

Mr. Bose was presented with a purse of Rs. 50 at Hariana.—A. P.

Slow Spot Cotton Demand On N. Y. Exchange

DECEMBER TENDERS PROMPTLY STOPPED

New York Prices Above Southern Markets

BOMBAY, Nov. 26.

Cotton prices on the New York Cotton Exchange being higher than Southern Markets buyers are hesitating to increase purchases.

4,900 Bales tenders were issued on Friday in New York which were promptly stopped by trade interests.

The cheapness of May option as compared with December delivery makes an attractive purchase.

The New York cotton market was dull and featureless on Friday with general situation unchanged and spot demand low. The market opened steady and advanced on active trade covering in December with only 49 notices which were promptly stopped chiefly by New Orleans account Prices reacted partially on Wall-Street liquidation of March and hedge selling in July and October resulting in a further widening of December premium with the market later very quiet. Finally long liquidation appeared with the session closing barely steady.

At the opening March was quoted 4 points up at 8.50 and improved to 8.51 which was the highest level for the day. Later on prices declined to 8.44 which was the lowest level and the session closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 9.08c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton market was quietly steady and with a limited turnover closed unchanged to 4 points down. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 8.65c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point with March 4.88. There was Bombay buying and trade calling. Local support on the strength of dollar absorbed profit-taking. Later on there was hedge selling of outside interests and local liquidation which met trade calling and Bombay buying of new crop. The market closed at a rise of one to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 5.22d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Business in Egyptian section was restricted. Giza futures closed unchanged and Uppers improved one to two points.

The Alexandria cotton market was fairly steady. Sakels futures improved 2 to 4 points and Ashmouni contracts gained 5 to 7 points.

SHORT INTEREST

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., have issued the following report:—

We have had another week of very small fluctuations. Trade demand has been of small importance. Most of the trading has been switching of positions either between months in the one market or the reversing of straddles between markets. There is still a considerable open interest in December New York, the trade still having cotton to call on that month and much of the long interest is against short sales in Liverpool. To-day is the first tender day in America and much of the latter interest is likely to be liquidated or transferred to later months as there is little inducement to take up tenders with prices so near the level at which cotton might come back out of the loan and also with later months at a discount. Such liquidation in Liverpool must have been taking place recently otherwise that market would have more strongly reflected the drop in the value of the pound sterling, the cross rate having moved down to slightly under 4.65.

The eighth Ginning Report of the season was issued on Monday when it was announced that so far 10,752,000 bales had been ginned. Cotton continues to find its way into the loan. It is estimated that over three million bales of this crop has been disposed of in this manner.

LOCAL MARKET

The local market has been quiet but steady. With the parity for Indian cotton not so attractive as it was several weeks ago, fresh export demand has not been large, but exporters have been fairly active in securing cotton against previous business, and with arrivals in the interior markets being tenable by the farmers, the basis of export cottons such as Oomra, Bengal and American seed 4F has been firm. Indian Mills have again shown little interest.

The Indian crop is again been talked smaller. With the American market being held firm by the loan and a declining cross rate between London and New York, we should not be surprised to see a further moderate recovery in Indian cotton prices, especially as there is a considerable short interest in Bombay contracts.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York March highest 8.51+05 (10-5 a.m.)

Liverpool March highest 4.89+02.

New York March lowest 8.44—02 (3 p.m.)

Liverpool March lowest 4.87.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

New York:—"Notices issued for about 4,900 bales promptly stopped. Uncertainty over future agricultural legislation restricting enterprise."

Liverpool:—"With spot quotations thirty-five over futures and no signs break basis America think nears must gradually appreciate. Recommend purchases March."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

LIVERPOOL:—

1. With spot quotations 35 over futures and no signs break basis America think nears must appreciate recommend purchases March.

NEW YORK:—

2. Delivery notices light market acts tired with little speculative or trade interest New York market above parity with Southern spot markets expect a narrow market with irregularly lower tendency.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Opening steady unchanged to one advance market improved on some speculative buying. New Crops business small. Bullish.

Liverpool.—Market affected favourably by decline in Pounds Sterling exchange and Wall Street influence. Lancashire yarn market steadier.

New York.—49 tenders stopped by trade. Spot houses bought Decembers Commission houses sold nears and bought distants absorbing hedge selling.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 26

December	8.69
January	8.49
March	8.45
May	8.25
July	8.02
October	7.70
Middling Spot	9.04
	nominal

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

November	4.87
December	4.87
January	4.88
February	4.88
March	4.88
April	4.86
May	4.85
June	4.83
July	4.82
August	4.77
September	4.72
October	4.67
November	4.67
Middling Spot	5.20

10-12 A.M. Quotations

January	4.85
March	4.86

—Reuter

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Nov. 26.

December	8.79
January	8.61
March	8.56
Middling Spot	8.65

11-00 A.M. RANGES NOON CALL

New York, Nov. 28

December closed.
January closed
March closed

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Nov. 26

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	nil

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 26.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.62.87
Paris	178.71
Berlin	11-57-1/2
Madrid	100.00
	nominal
Montreal	4.65-3/4
Amsterdam	8.50-3/4
Brussels	27.35
Milan	88.05
Berne	20.38

LONDON SPELTER

London, Nov. 26.

Spelter Hard (Indian Brand) Fob. closed.

LONDON SEEDS

London, Nov. 26.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton 11.2.6 November sellers.

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton 12.3.9 November sellers.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton 12.8.9 November sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton 11.10.0 November-December sellers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton 10.17.6 November-December sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Nov. 26.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels 22/6 November-December sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo parcels 23/6 November-December sellers.

Wheat South Australian, parcels unquoted.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 26

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open to-day at Rs. 160 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened very steady at Rs. 160/8 and improved to Rs. 160/12. At this level there was increased realising and prices declined to Rs. 160 where the market steadied. It appears that in view of large short interest in the local market, prices are likely to improve.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of two points and with further realising in the local market Broach A/M delivery declined to Rs. 159/10. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—	
Broach A/M	159 10 0
Broach J/A	160 14 0
Fine M. G.—	
Oomra D/J	146 14 0
Oomra March	146 6 0
F. G. M. G.—	
Bengal D/J	120 8 0
Bengal March	121 8 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Bengal Superfine 130/31 Dec+6 1/2 Jan. +5

Bengal Fine 127/28 Dec. +4 1/2 Jan. +4

Bengal F.G. 125/26

C. P. 1 164/66 Dec. +14 Jan. +13 1/2

C. P. 2 154/55 Dec. +8 Jan. +7

Arvi 155/56

Amraoti 151/52

Ellichpur 154/55

Berar 152/53 Dec. +4 Jan. +3

Malkapur 151/53

Khandesh 144/46 Dec. —3 Jan. —5

Jalna/Sailu 148/49

Burwah/Sanavad 152/53

Khandwa 152/53

Mathia Dec. —15 Jan. —19

Broach March +2 1/2

Punjab 4 F. Dec. +26

Punjab 289F. Dec. +60

Sindh N.T. 207/09 Dec. +48

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Nov. 26.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year	Last year.
Khandesh	394	1,057	696
Central India	1,432	34,963	49
Barsi and Nagar	212	5,961	1,370
Hyderabad-Gaorani		254	...
Berar	2,672	13,385	3,011
Central Provinces	507	11,485	331
Total Oomras	5,217	67,106	5,417
Dholera	781	34,522	1,905
N. W. Provinces	194	232	819
Rajputana	264	3,577	3
Sind-Punjab	2,434	44,678	58,101
Broach	7	10,830	1,405
Coompta and Dharwar	368	9,231	5,574
Westerns-Northerns	469	6,972	727
Coconanada			12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,438	809
American		512	649
Egyptian, African and Sudan	913	100,831	94,284
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		6	268
Total	10,637	279,989	169,974

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 24th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,355	45,160	41,979
Japan and China	3,672	246,157	52,415
Coast Ports	150	9,602	19,323
Up-country by Rail		75,027	87,784
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		30,474	3,268
Total	5,177	406,420	204,769

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 25-11-38	2608000	4872000
Receipts Yesterday 25-11-38	41000	44000
Exports to date 25-11-38	1547000	2458000
Stock at Ports 25-11-38	3170000	3314000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-11-38	3521000	2499000
Stock at Liverpool 25-11-38	1088000	866000
Visible Supply 25-11-38	8058000	7388000
Quantity in sight 25-11-38	6348000	8795000
Quantity out of sight 25-11-38	3925000	4288000

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: December 67 January 83 March 95 May 110 July 123 October 127 at cross rate 4.63 13/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 160 Liverpool May 1939 4.84 Rs. 50 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1939 161/8 Liverpool July 1939 4.80 Rs. 47 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 160 New York May 8.25 Rs. 37 3/4 at cross rate 4.63 13/16

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1939 161/8 New York July 8.04 Rs. 31 at cross rate 4.63 13/16

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 23rd November	8,178
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	269,332
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	159,722
Increase	109,610

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Nov 26

November 205.50+40

OSAKA COTTON

Osaka, Nov 26

February 53.50

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov 26

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 8d. to £7-9-10 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 2 points down at 178.69. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.63 13/16. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 20 1/8d. There was little American trade buying and business was small. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0-8 3/16. London Bombay Spot parity is Rs. 53 and forward is Rs. 51-14-0. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover. There was some realising in silver, but gold hardened on improved demand.

GOLD

Ready	37 8 0
Magsar delivery	37 8 3
Magsar Tejimandi	0 4 0
Posh delivery	37 8 6
Posh Tejimandi	0 7 6

SILVER

Ready	51 6 6
Magsar delivery	51 6 6
Magsar Tejimandi	0 6 0
Posh delivery	51 4 6
Posh Tejimandi	0 14 0

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Nov 26

Gold valued at Rs. 9,49,873 was shipped from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, November 26.

Two consignments of bar gold collectively worth Rs. 16,643 were carried by the s.s. 'Kenya' to Mombassa. The s.s 'Ranpura' carried bar gold valued at Rs. 9,33,230 for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain, went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,22,05,75,464.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 26.

Spot	20-1/8
Forward	19-5/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 26.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-10.0

LONDON METALS

London, Nov 25

Copper	£45 2 6
Lead	£16 6 3
Spelter	£14 5 0
Tin	£217 0 0

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Nov 26

Yesterday Liverpool wheat market was quietly steady being supported by lower sterling advices. Chicago declined on December liquidation, beneficial snow in the North West areas, increased Australian crop ideas and fears of increased Argentine pressure. The U. S. A. Department of Agriculture estimates world wheat production at 43,86,000,000 bushels an increase of about 540 million bushels over the last year. Argentine cable reads, weather continues warm with storm area unabated rains of one inch recorded in Pampa and Buenos Aires. More in parts of North is likely to be continuing. The local market was quiet but steady with covering. Quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	4 15 6
Wheat January	3 14 6
Wheat May	3 2 9

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Nov. 25.

December	£10-3-9.
January	£10-3-9.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	29 9 0
Highest	29 9 0
Lowest	29 2 0
Closing	29 4 0
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	27 14 0
Highest	28 2 6
Lowest	27 12 0
Closing	28 0 0
Cottonseeds Jan.—	
Opening	20 12 0
Highest	20 15 3
Lowest	20 11 0
Closing	20 12 6

LONDON SUGAR

London, Nov 25

December sh. 5 8 3/4d.

New York Sugar

New York, Nov. 25.

January	2.06
March	2.07.
May	2.10.
July	2.12.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Nov. 25.

December	dol 0.61 1/2.
May	dol 0.64 3/4.
July	dol 0.65.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

December	5d 1/2d.
March	5d 1/4d.
May	5d 1/2d.

Produce Receipts

Bombay Nov. 26.

Wheat	1,736 cwts.
Linseed	295 cwts.
Rapo, Rai and Mustardseeds	28 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,261 cwts.
Poppyseed	178 cwts.
Groundnuts	36,010 cwts.
Rice	10,877 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,741 cwts.
Cottonseed	7,427 cwts.
Gram	1,945 cwts.
Joowar	429 cwts.
Barley	694 cwts.
Bajree	3,797 cwts.
Indian sugar	9,585 cwts.

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 25th November 1938, amounted to £30,000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov 26

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	98/6
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	99/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	101/10
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/13
3 per cent 1963/65	98/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	105/4
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	108/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	111/3
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	102/4
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	106/2
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	116/11
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURE	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	110/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	119
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	130

Tone: Quiet.

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 98/3, to close better at Rs. 98/5 for current settlement. Next settlement opened to-day and quotes about 2 1/2 annas lower. Trend: Very steady

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Nov 26

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to March 1/6 1/16 April/October

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 290 1/4

Bank's buying T T 287 1/4

Bank's buying D D 286 1/2

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,313

Bank's buying T T 1,347

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 78

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 63

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 62 7/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 85 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 48 1/4

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 1/2

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 85 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.63.62 25th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 25th instant

Hongkong London 1/2 31/32 26th instant

Shanghai London 0/8 3/16 26th instant

Java London 8.50 1/2 26th instant

London Paris 178.69 25th instant

London Belgium 27.44 25th instant

London Switzerland 20.40 25th instant

London Berlin 11.58 3/4 25th instant

London Stockholm 19.41 1/2 25th instant

London New York 4.64.31 25th instant

London Amsterdam 8.53 25th instant

London Italy 88.34 25th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.

Gold £7-9-2 24th instant

Gold £7-9-10 1/2 25th instant

Silver London Ready 20 1/16 24th instant

Silver London Ready 20 1/8 25th instant

Silver London Forward 19 9/16 24th instant

Silver London Forward 19 5/8 25th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 24th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 25th instant

London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 24th instant

London Discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 25th instant

London Discounts 6 months 3/4 to 7/8 per cent 24th instant

London Discounts 6 months 7/8 to 1 per cent 25th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—

Call 1/4 per cent.

3 months 1 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent

Tone:—Easy.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Nov 25

SAKELS—	
January	14.18+2
March	14.36+4
May	14.44+4
ASHMOUNI—	
December	11.11+3
February	11.19+5
April	11.25+6
GIZA—	
January	14.05+3
March	14.13+4
May	14.21+7

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Nov. 26.

LONDON MARKET

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £45.

Standard Copper 3 months £45-5-0

Electric copper £52.

Electric copper 52.

BOMBAY MARKET

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 40-8-0.

Copper Sheets Rs 50-8-0 2nd Settlement.

Copper Sheets Rs. 48-8-0 1st Settlement.

Tone:—Steady.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Nov 25

GIZA—	
Spot	8.21—2
November	7.62—0
January	7.79—0
March	7.73—0
May	7.69—0
GIZA NO. 2—	
January	7.87—0
March	7.89—0
May	7.88—0
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.41—5
November	6.29—2
January	6.32+1
March	6.34+2
May	6.35+1
July	6.37+2
October	6.28+8
November	6.16+4

Active Professional Support On Stock Exchange

TATA STEEL SHARES LOOK UP

Cotton Mills Steady

BOMBAY, November 26.

After two days decline, the local Share Bazar again ruled firm to-day with improved buying despite lower Wall Street advices. Yesterday the Wall Street Market was dull and U.S. Steel Shares declined dollar 5/8 and Anaconda Minings were marked down half a dollar.

In sympathy with easier Wall Street advices the local market opened quiet but soon firmed up on active professional buying. Tata Steel Shares were once again in front and registered a sharp rise.

Most of the business was confined to Steel Shares while other sections were sympathetically steady. Cotton Mill Shares were steady and Associated Cements were quiet. It is rumoured that owing to large unsold stocks of cloth in Ahmedabad, local mills would have to close down night shifts.

However, it appears that commodity prices are hardening which in turn will increase incomes of millions of Agriculturists and they will be able to buy their modest requirements of cloth. Thus the textile industry is not likely to face any unfavourable developments.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1520 and advanced to Rs. 1555. The market closed at about the highest level of the day and this level is just Rs. 5 below the highest reached this year. Ordinary shares were also steady at Rs. 320/8. Bombay Dyeings improved to Rs. 890.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Nov. 26.

100	Ahmd. Advance	421 4
200	BOMBAY DYEING	893 12
100	CENTURY	256 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	241 8
100	COLABA	148 12
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	325 0
1.	E. D. Sasson	0 5 6
100	Finlay	116 4
100	GOKAK	155 0
1,000	Hindustan	1,705 0
100	Indore	55 0
100	Khatau	117 8
100	KOHINOOR	260 8
150	Laxmi	522 8
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	137 0
250	Model	46 8
50	MYSORE	89 0
200	NEW GREAT	231 0
100	Oosmanshahi	40 0
100	PHOENIX	222 8
25	Sassoon Silk	72 8
1,000	Sholapur	3,200 0
50	SIMPLEX	80 0
100	SWEDESHI	222 0
100	Swan	102 8
500	Vishnu	1250 0
1,000	Westerns	860 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	116 0
25-50	Central	30 0
500	Imperial	1,576 4
125-500	Imp. Conty.	384 6
50-100	India	148 0
100	Reserve Bank	115 4
5	Unions	5 12
	CEMENTS	
100	Associated	108 8
	INSURANCE	
100-500	Empire	696 4
15-100	Jupitor	13 0
20	Mercantile	52 4
15-100	New India	38 14
200	Oriental	4325 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 2
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ah. Old	139 6
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,430 0
10	Ajmer	12 2
10	Amalgmd.	13 0
50	Bombay Tram	123 8
100	Bombay Suburban	142 8
10	Broach	10 4
100	Karachi	185 0
100	Poona	165 0
100	Surat	172 8
100	TATA HYDRO	137 0
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,307 8
	RAILWAYS	
100	Ahmedabad Prantij	940 0
100	C. Province	101 0
100	Dn. Baramati	103 4
100	Gujarat	100 4
100	Mandra Bhon	99 8
100	Pachora Jamner	97 4
100	Sara Serajgunj	101 4
500	Tapti Valley	730 0
	MINING.	
9	Burma Corp.	6 5
8sh.	Indian Copper	2 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	32 0
10	Shivrajpur	52 12
76	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,555 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	320 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	ALCOCK	349 0
60	BELAPUR SUGAR	183 8
200	250 Bombay Safe Dep.	340 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	217 0
125	B. BURMA	528 12
50	Bombay Conty.	183 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 13
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	82 8
100	I. BLEACHING	126 0
50	Invest Trust	41 4
100	I. Radio Defd	390 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	385 10
100	Port Canning	74 8
30	Premier Com. XD.	66 0
15	Scindia	20 2
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	43 8
	PREFERENCE	
5	1/2 Amalgmad (T. F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1515 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam XD	283 12
5	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	73 4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	572 8
6½	p.c. Prem. Const 1st.	108 0
6-1¼	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	97 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	150 10
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1,607 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	210 10
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	160 4
7	p.c. Vishnu	717 8
	DEBENTURES	
3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	102 8
6	p.c Andhra Valley	107 12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 12
7	p.c. Sholapur	80 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Nov 26

Bombay Dyeing (896/4) 885 888 897 891 892 895 893

Century (256) 255 256 257 256/8

Central India (240) 239 240 241/8

Kohinoor (259/8) 260 259 260 261 260/8

New Great (230) 229 230 231

Swadeshi (220) 221 218 219/8 222

Associated Cement (109/8) 109 108/12 108/4 108/8

Andhra (1427/8) 1430

Tram Ord (123/8) 123/4

Tata Hydro (156) 156

Tata Power (1305) 1302 1300 1307 1310 1307

T Steel Defd (1527/8) 1522 1525 1522 1530 1542 1537 1545 1550 1547 1555

T Steel Ord (315/8) 315 316 315 319 320 321 320/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (160/4) 160/4

Bellapur (185) 185 184 183/8

B Steam (217) 217

B Burma (523/12) 521 520 522 525 527 525 528

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov 25

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amr Water Works Com	13
Amr Power and Light Com	6
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 p.c. A	35
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	58
Columbia Gas and Elec	7 1/2
United Corporation	3 1/4
Int Tel and Tel (Foreign)	9
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 p.c. 1952	65
American Tel and Tel	147 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	450
Western Union Telg	25
Chesapeake and Ohio	33
New York Central	18 1/2
Union Pacific	93
Texas Corporation	43 1/2
Union Carbide	86 3/4
Harbisson Walker Ref	30
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	64
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	96
Cons. Mining Smelting	62
United States Steel	65 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	74
Ludlum Steel	26
Republic Steel	24
United S Smelting	64
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	53 1/4
Chrysler Motors	80 1/2
General Motors	49 1/2
General Electric	42 3/4
Radio Corporation	7 1/2
Curits Wright	7
Phillips Pet Oil	41
Socony Oil	13 7/8
Chase Bank	29 3/4
National City Bank	22 3/4
Delaware and Hudson 4 p.c. 1943	96
6 per cent Japanese 1954	82
3 1/4 per Amr Tel and Tel Deb. 1961	105
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 p.c. 1961	88

Turnover 850,000 shares. Dull market. Brokers loans down 8 million dollars.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES LTD.

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and the Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

47th Week (ended November 20th)—

1936	10,842,500
1937	13,833,600
1938	13,610,600

Total for 47 Weeks (1st January to date)—

1936	500,418,800
1937	590,708,200
1938	667,472,900

LONDON RUBBER

London, Nov. 26.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. 8-1/16 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Nov. 26.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality unchanged.

LINSEED OIL

London, Nov. 26.

Linseed Oil London per cwt. naked 22/9 December sellers.

Linseed Oil London per cwt. naked 22/6 January-April sellers.

6 p.c. Tata Hydro. 108 8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B 1065

DIABOLO
CREAM SEPARATOR
BUTTER-CHURN,
DAIRY-MACHINERY
Modern—Economical—Cheap.
DINSHAW & CO.
105, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1938

"NO POWER CAN DENY US FREEDOM"

"Think As Indians First And Last"

SUBHAS BOSE'S EXHORTATION TO STUDENTS

GUJRANWALA, Nov. 26.

A cordial reception was accorded to Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, who accompanied by Dr. Satyapal, arrived here this morning.

Addresses were presented to the Congress President on behalf of the Municipal Committee, Bar Association, Students Union, the Congress Committee and several other local societies.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, in his reply, said that the panacea for the poverty from which the nation was suffering, was the Congress organisation, which was trying to achieve freedom for the country.

Addressing the students, Sjt. Bose appealed to them to feel and think in terms of a "Free India", and not to be carried away by the religious feuds and slogans based on these. "Think as Indians first and Indians last", he said.

He added: "It is for the youth to set the example. You will have to face the problem of founding a Free India, a Happy India, a Prosperous India. We are going to be free soon, there is no power which can deny us freedom for long".

Sjt. Bose then left for Rawalpindi.—A. P.

Enforcement Of Sovereignty Of People

CHUDGAR'S QUESTIONS TO SARDAR

Issues That Need Clarification In Struggle Between Princes And Subjects

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 25.

Mr. P. L. Chudgar has written the following letter to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:—

The following first-class issues have directly arisen from the Rajkot fight; they are of all India importance and are common to all States of India big and small and they, therefore, demand immediate attention of Mahatma Gandhiji and the Working Committee of the Congress:—

1. If the people of an Indian State are able by their own strength to break down the machinery of the State so as to paralyse the Prince's administration, as has been done by the people of Rajkot, have they or have they not the right to declare that the Prince's administration has ceased to function, that the powers of the Prince have come to an end and that the duly chosen representatives of the people in exercise of their inherent right have assumed all the powers of administration and demand obedience of the citizens to the orders of a dictator or dictatorial executive body pending the framing and adoption of a constitution establishing complete responsible Government?

PEOPLE'S AUTHORITY.

2. Having made and published that declaration, can they or can they not organize their own force to compel obedience to their orders and to put down resistance of the officers, servants and police or military force of the defunct administration?

3. If the answer to the first issue is that the people cannot do so, I ask why not

4. Have the Paramount Power the right by their own authority and force to intervene and prevent the people from assuming the administration and at the same time decline to enforce the demand of the people for complete responsible Government? If so, on what grounds?

OBLIGATIONS.

5. Has not the Paramount Power forfeited its authority to intervene on account of the continued and persistent denial of their obligation to correct misrule?

6. There is no treaty with the Rajkot State which obliges the Paramount Power to protect the Chief and even in cases where such treaties exist, obligation to protect the Chief, always carries with it the corresponding obligation to correct misrule.

7. If the Paramount Power still intervene in the interests of British Imperialism to support the Prince, does it not become the duty of the Congress to protect the people?

I submit that the Rajkot case is a concrete test case and if the Rajkot fight is to be really the fight for the freedom of eight crores of the States' people, the above issues must be fought out by the Congress with the British Government.

ISSUE IN RAJKOT.

The question in Rajkot *is not what the Thakore is willing to concede or grant to the people but what the people are willing to leave to the Thakore*; because the Thakore has nothing left to him to concede or grant except a few policemen who can be easily persuaded or if necessary compelled to surrender. I request that in your future pronouncements and negotiations if any, the above attitude may now be adopted; that is to say that the Thakore must plead before the people for concessions he may desire and show that he deserves them.

In my humble opinion, if any compromise of the Rajkot struggle is made before clear answers to the above issues are obtained from all concerned, a first class opportunity to clarify the States' problem for purposes of federation and all other purposes will have been lost and the Rajkot fight will have no claim to be called a fight for the freedom of eight crores of the States' people.

I propose that a notice of one month more or less may be given to the Rajkot Thakore and also to the Paramount Power that if the Thakore does not voluntarily surrender his powers to the people, the people will assume the administration.

PATTABHI ON FEDERATION

States' Nominees To Be Used Against Congress

WARDHA, Nov. 25.

Justifying the intervention of individual Congress leaders in the agitation in Indian states in the course of a speech delivered here to-day, Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamiah emphasised that they could not afford to have one of their limbs paralysed, while marching towards Independence. Moreover the Haripura resolution only meant that the Congress was first marking time, so that the State subjects should become self-reliant and earnest in their demand for responsible government.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj presided over the meeting. Dr. Pattabhi said:

"As we go from the South to the North, the States Peoples are undergoing progressively greater hardships. The Rajkot people firstly fought against the Monopoly taxes on daily necessities, and after success, are now demanding responsible government under the able guidance and leadership of Sardar from Bombay.

"All eyes are turned towards success of Rajkot which will react on other states. The awakening in Mysore, Travancore and Rajkot is praiseworthy."

BRITISH TACTICS

Referring to the tactics of the British Government in handling the question of responsible government in the States in regard to their plans for Federation, he said that they wanted to keep the State nominees in the Federal Assembly for thwarting the Congress against getting an elected majority.—A. P.

HYDERABAD SATYAGRAHA

More Than 150 Arrested Throughout State

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Nov. 27.

Syed Siraj-ul-Hasan Thirmzi, President, Hyderabad District Congress Committee, it is learnt on reliable authority declined to take part in the Satyagraha movement and communicated his decision to the State Congress office.

According to information received in the local Congress office more than 150 arrests have been effected all over the State in connection with the Hyderabad Satyagraha Day.

NIZAM'S GOVT. DENIES LATHI CHARGES

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Nov. 26.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Information Bureau:

"Reports published in certain newspapers that Lathi charges were made in Nizamabad and other districts in connection with "Satyagraha Day" celebrations are wholly untrue. There was indeed the poorest response to the appeal made by outside agencies for observing "Satyagraha Day." Meetings organised in certain places were tame affairs and, consisting as they did mostly of persons gathered from curiosity, were easily dispersed by persuasion of the police."—A.P.

EMANCIPATOR OF WOMANHOOD

Princess Niloufer Pays Homage To Kemal's Memory

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Nov. 25.

"True citizenship lies in voluntary and willing service for the well-being of the whole and to us who have in recent years so insistently urged and demanded full recognition of our civic rights, what finer opportunity could there be to test and prove our inherent worth than that of consecrating ourselves devoutly to the elevation of physical human suffering" thus observed Princess Niloufer presiding over the Hyderabad State Women's Conference held today at Hyderabad.

The Princess who happens to hail from the ex-Khalif's family paid glowing tributes to the saviour of Turkey and proceeded "we meet under the shadow of a great loss. I cannot help feeling as a woman that the death of Kemal Ataturk has deprived the world of a personality in a brief span of 20 years moulded the destinies of his people, achieved the freedom of his country and the emancipation of its womanhood. It is to him that the women of Turkey owe their release from the bonds of superstition, ignorance, seclusion and from dependence nearest to serfdom I mean economic dependence.

TRAVANCORE HINDUS PERTURBED

Allegations Of State's Partiality To Christians

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 26.

The Working Committee of the Travancore Hindu Mahasabha has issued a statement "viewing with grave concern the Press and platform agitation under cover of political ideologies, directed against the Travancore State in a manner ultimately detrimental to the interests and aspirations of Hindus."

The statement says there are agencies, both inside and outside Travancore, which, while professing Nationalism, are communalistic underground.

The statement proceeds to refer to a report in a magazine that Christians in Travancore are goaled and opposed.

PARTIALITY TO X'IANS

The statement enumerates some instances of extraordinary support from the State to Christians and adds that "far-reaching reforms such as separation of the Devaswom Department from the Revenue Department and granting of special representations and reservations to a major community like the Christians show that the Government has been partial to Christians even at the expense of Hindus. Regardless of all these, if the propaganda above referred to is allowed to go unchecked, it is sure to lead different communities to run at each other."

The statement concludes with a demand for the immediate cessation of such propaganda against the State, calculated to jeopardise Hindu interests.

ORISSA SOCIALIST FOR SATYAGRAHA

CUTTACK, Nov. 27.

Mr. Nabakrushna Chaudhury, M.L.A., Socialist leader of Orissa, arrived this morning at Cuttack after interviewing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Acharya Narendra Deo and other Congress leaders regarding the present situation in Dhenkanal and other Orissa States. He had prolonged talks with Pandit Nehru who, it is understood, had evinced keen interest in the Dhenkanal and other States' problems.

It is further understood that the Dhenkanal situation may be reviewed in the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee.

During his stay at Allahabad Mr. Chowdhury also met Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress.

Mr. Chowdhury will lead the first batch of Satyagrahis from the British Indian districts into Dhenkanal and it is likely that other Socialist leaders outside the Province of Orissa will join the Satyagraha movement if necessary.—United Press.

Incivility Of Railway Servants To Be Made An Offence

SIR THOMAS STEWART ENVISAGES CONTROL OF MOTOR TRANSPORT

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26.

"One of the chief reasons why Indian Railways have such a bad reputation with the travelling public, merchants, etc., is that the latter do not receive from railway employees that civility and attention which they are entitled to expect as our customers. Furthermore, the public have cause to complain about railway employees expecting—if not actually demanding—illegal gratifications for carrying out efficiently the duties for which the railway administration pays them. The matter has recently achieved greater prominence, due to the fact that the Railway Board have taken particular notice of it and intend to amend the rules relating to discipline, so as to bring incivility to the public within the category of offences, the maximum penalty for which is removal from service."

Thus observed Mr. A. F. Harvey, General Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway, in the course of his presidential address in the 39th session of the Indian Railway Conference held here to-day.

APATHY OF PUBLIC

Continuing Mr. Harvey said: "Even though we know that incivility and corruption exist on our railways and are anxious to put an end to these most objectionable practices, the task of the Railway Administrations in dealing with these evils is not an easy one, because of the fact that the public are very seldom prepared to help us in the matter by bringing specific cases to our notice, and supporting them with evidence on which we could take action. There appear to be two reasons for which the public are not prepared to help us to the extent we desire. One is that they are afraid that the result of helping us in this way would be that they would not get wagons for loading when required, that their consignments would be deliberately delayed, and that they would be put to trouble in many ways by the railway employees.

"The other reason is that many of the persons concerned are not prepared to give up any of their time to dealing with such matters. Whatever the reasons may be, the fact remains that we must try and do without their help. We must look to our employees for assistance in the matter, in view of the fact that they themselves suffer by the existence of the evils. Furthermore, we might try and convince them that their own well-being and prosperity must depend on the prosperity of the railways on which they are employed, and that the latter goal cannot be achieved so long as the public do not receive decent treatment, especially in these days of growing competition by road transport."

The Hon. Sir Thomas Stewart, Member for Communications addressing the Conference said:—

"A question which in the past eighteen months has attracted much public attention in India is that of the safety of railway travel. Our Indian railways have no mean record in that respect, but one major disaster can so easily destroy the confidence built up over a series of less eventful years. I do not propose to anticipate the findings of the Mount Committee, but whatever they may be, it will be your task in the future to recreate both in the minds of the travelling public and of your staff the confidence which formerly existed. That may be no easy task but an early restoration of morale is of vital importance."

Referring to the responsibilities of the railways Sir Thomas said: "We have obligations of service towards the great public of India to whom to so great an extent we belong. Are we meeting these obligations adequately, our more valuable critics will say that we are not. But I venture to doubt whether they are viewing the problem in a proper light. The humanitarian who, to-day criticizes our treatment of the travelling public is apt to-morrow to turn into a financial expert who condemns our extravagances. Too little is it realised that the provision of amenities for the public is not merely a matter of humanitarian sentiment but is governed by financial considerations and circumscribed by financial necessity. But here again there is no room for complacency. The criticisms against us may be true in part only and few of us would claim that we are wholly perfect. To the extent to which these criticisms are justified, we must make honest and reasonable endeavour to remove the grounds of complaint."

Continuing the speaker referred to the rail-road competition and stated: "We have on the stocks, and soon, I hope, to be launched, a Bill for the more adequate regulation of motor vehicles which will remove the conditions of uneconomic competition which constituted so serious a threat to railway revenues. This Bill is not, as has been alleged, a measure designed to strangle motor transport in the interests of railways. On the contrary, the control which it envisages is in the best interests of motor transport itself and of the Administration which are concerned with the development and maintenance of road systems in the provinces.

"And here I would make acknowledgment of the spirit of co-operation which has been shown by Provincial Governments while this measure was being evolved. I have every hope that this spirit of co-operation will continue and I should be glad to be able to assure them that on our part we shall show no less reasonableness and liberality of policy. We have, indeed, already given practical expression to our readiness to meet the wishes of Provincial authorities".—United Press.

CUTTACK WELCOMES MRS. NAIDU

CUTTACK, Nov. 27.

A large crowd of students greeted Mrs. Sarojini Naidu when she arrived at Cuttack this morning. She was profusely garlanded on behalf of the Utkal Students' Federation, Cuttack District Congress Committee, Cuttack Municipality and also by the Premier, Mr. Biswanath Das, and Minister, Mr. Bodhram Dube. On behalf of the ladies Mrs. Sarala Devi, M.L.A. garlanded Mrs. Naidu.

While alighting from the train leaning on the shoulders of the Hon. Mr. Bodhram Dubey, Mrs. Naidu humorously observed: "I am already heavy and the garlands make me much heavier."

Mrs. Naidu stays at the residence of the Premier, Mr. Das.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

GUNMAN'S BLUFF

I'VE GOT THE PLACE SURROUNDED... SO--- NOW THAT YOUR LITTLE PLAN BACKFIRED, I'LL JUST CALL 'EM IN!
STICK AROUND, BOYS! YOU CAN HELP US DIG UP THE EVIDENCE!
WE'LL STICK AROUND-----
8-27
BUT SO WILL YOU!
BY TH' TIME THEY GET DOWN HERE, TH' PLACE WILL BE EMPTY----AN' THEIR ACE DETECTIVE WILL BE GONE BYE-BYE!
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